



China Reconstructs

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Our great leader Chairman Mao making a most important speech at the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, formally convened in Peking on April 1.



Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on the rostrum.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung presiding over the opening session.



Press Communique of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China

April 1, 1969

THE Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China opened in Peking with grandeur on April 1.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung presided over today's session and made a most important speech.

The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China is being held at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao has won great victory. This great revolution has prepared ample political, ideological and organizational conditions for the congress.

Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao mounted the rostrum at 5 p.m. sharp. Prolonged thunderous applause resounded throughout the hall. The delegates cheered most enthusiastically "Long live Chairman Mao!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!" "Long live the Communist Party of China!" "Long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!" and "Long live the invincible Mao Tsetung Thought!"

Mounting the rostrum together with Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao were Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Tung Pi-wu, Liu Po-cheng, Chu Teh, Chen Yun, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan.

Chairman Mao declared the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China open. Then the congress elected its presidium. The congress unanimously elected Comrade Mao Tsetung chairman of the presidium, Comrade Lin Piao vice-chairman of the presidium and Comrade Chou En-lai secretary-general of the presidium, and decided upon the members of the secretariat of the presidium.

The congress adopted the agenda of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China:

1. Political report by Comrade Lin Piao on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China;
2. Revision of the Constitution of the Communist Party of China; and
3. Election of the Central Committee of the Party.

Then, the congress proceeded with the first item on the agenda.

Comrade Lin Piao made the political report to the congress. In the report, Comrade Lin Piao, in accordance with Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, summed up the basic experience of the great proletarian cultural revolution, analysed the domestic and international situation and put forward the fighting tasks of the Party. Comrade Lin Piao's report was warmly welcomed by the delegates and punctuated by prolonged applause and cheers.

A total of 1,512 delegates are attending the congress. Among them are proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation in our Party as well as a large number of advanced elements from among Party members, who have emerged in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. As compared with any of the previous congresses of our Party, there have never been such great numbers of delegates of Party members from among industrial workers in factories, mines and other enterprises and from among the poor and lower-middle peasants in people's communes, and delegates of women Party members on all fronts. Among the delegates from the Party members in the People's Liberation Army which has made outstanding contributions in the great proletarian cultural revolution, there are veteran fighters of the Red Army who have stood the test of many battles as well as new fighters who have performed meritorious deeds in the fight to defend the frontiers of the motherland. The delegates of Party members from among Red Guards are attending a Party congress for the first time.

The delegates to the congress were unanimously chosen in accordance with the decision of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China through full democratic consultation by Party organizations at various levels and after extensively seeking the opinion of the broad masses. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they are imbued with high spirit and strong fighting will, fully demonstrating the unprecedented unity of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China on the basis of the great Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. This signifies that the current congress is a congress of vitality, a congress of unity and a congress of victory. It will have a far-reaching influence on the history of our Party.

Starting from April 2, the congress will hold group discussions on the political report by Comrade Lin Piao and the draft of the revised Constitution of the Communist Party of China.

The List of the Members of the Presidium of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China

(176 members)

Chairman Mao Tsetung

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao

Chou En-lai	Chen Po-ta	Kang Sheng	Chiang Ching
Chang Chun-chiao	Yao Wen-yuan	Hsieh Fu-chih	Huang Yung-sheng
Wu Fa-hsien	Yeh Chun	Wang Tung-hsing	Wen Yu-cheng
Tung Pi-wu	Liu Po-cheng	Chu Teh	Chen Yun
Li Fu-chun	Chen Yi	Li Hsien-nien	Hsu Hsiang-chien
Nieh Jung-chen	Yeh Chien-ying		
Yu Hui-yung	Wang Ti	Wang Chen	Wang Shih-fan
Wang Chin-hsi	Wang Ke-ching	Wang Hsiu-chen	Wang Ping-chang

Wang Hung-wen	Wang Hsiao-yu	Wang Huai-hsiang	Wang Ching-sheng
Wang Hui-chiu	Wang Chao-chu	Ma Yi	Ma Fu-chuan
Kung Shih-chuan	Wei Kuo-ching	Tien Pao	Mao Tse- jen
Teng Tzu-hui	Teng Ying-chao	Lung Shu-chin	Tien Hua-kuei
Pi Ting-chun	Liu Feng	Liu Hsing-yuan	Liu Ching-tang
Liu Chun-yi	Liu Hsien-chuan	Liu Chien-hsun	Liu Ke-ping
Liu Sheng-tien	Liu Hsi-chang	Hua Kuo-feng	Hua Yin-feng
Sun Hsiu-lan	Sun Shu-chin	Mai Jen-hu	Chiang Li-yin
Nien Ssu-wang	Feng Chuan-min	Chu Kuang-ya	Jen Jung
Hsu Shih-yu	Tu Ping	Chiu Hui-tso	Yang Yu-tsai
Yang Chun-fu	Yang Kuei-fang	Yang Teh-chih	Wu Tao
Wu Teh	Wu Chin-chuan	Wu Hsueh-chen	Wang Chia-tao
Hsiao Ching-kuang	Li Ta-chang	Li Tien-yu	Li Ssu-kuang
Li Yu-ying	Li Tsai-han	Li Shou-lin	Li Tso-peng
Li Ting-shan	Li Kuei-ying	Li Hsueh-feng	Li Jui-shan
Li Teh-sheng	Lu Yu-lan	Tsung Hsi-yun	Hsien Heng-han
Chou Chien-jen	Chou Li-chin	Chin Tsu-min	Lo Hsi-kang
Cheng Wei-shan	Chang Jih-ching	Chang Yun-yi	Chang Ta-chih
Chang Sheng-tang	Chang Shih-chung	Chang Chiang-lin	Chang Hsi-ting,
Chang Ti-hsueh	Chang Lien-yu	Chang Kuo-hua	Chang Ssu-chou
Chang Heng-yun	Chang Ying-tsai	Chang Yao-tzu	Chang Fu-kuei
Chang Ting-cheng	Chen Yu	Chen Shih-chu	Chen Yung-kuei
Chen Tai-fu	Chen Ai-o	Chen Kan-feng	Chen Hsi-lien
Hu Shih-chuan	Hu Liang-tsai	Hu Hsiu-tao	Nan Ping
Fan Wen-lan	Yao Lien-wei	Ying Tsung	Yuan Sheng-ping
Hao Liang	Hsu Hai-tung	Hsu Tao-yi	Hsu Ching-hsien
Nieh Yuan-tzu	Tang Chi-shan	Tang Chin-chih	Yin Wei-chen
Ku Ah-tao	Chien Hsueh-sen	Wei Feng-ying	Liang Hsing-chu
Kang Chien-min	Kuo Mo-jo	Kou Chiu-chih	Tsao Yi-ou
Tseng Shan	Tseng Shao-shan	Tseng Ssu-yu	Tseng Yung-ya
Peng Chung	Peng Kuei-ho	Huang Cheng-lien	Huang Hsiang-ho
Han Hsien-chu	Cheng Shih-ching	Shu Chi-cheng	Su Yu
Tung Ming-hui	Lung Kuang-chien	Hsieh Hsueh-kung	Hsieh Chia-tang
Saifudin	Li Yuan	Fan Hsiao-chu	Tsai Chang
Tsai Hsieh-pin	Tsai Shu-mei	Teng Tai-yuan	Teng Hai-ching
Pan Tien-fu	Pan Fu-sheng	Tan Fu- jen	Wei Ping-kuei

CELEBRATING THE GREAT JOYFUL



Civilians and P.L.A. men in the capital snatch up copies of the communique announcing the great joyful news: the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China has opened!

EVENT

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Workers and staff of the Peking General Knitwear Mill full of joy at the happy news.



In Tien An Men Square the revolutionary masses celebrate with songs and dances the victorious convening of the Ninth Congress.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, Boundlessly Loyal



Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao in Yanan.

AS hundreds of millions in China jubilantly cheered the Communiqué of the 12th Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee last October, the press reissued Chairman Mao's brilliant Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, made in 1949, and at the same time transmitted Chairman Mao's latest instruction: "Historical experience merits attention. A line or a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to explain them only to a few

people; they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses."

All this reminded me of the northeast China battlefields, the scene of fierce fighting after the defeat of the Japanese invaders. For at that time, we not only had a hard struggle against the reactionary Kuo-mintang troops and bandits, but an extremely sharp and acute struggle between the two lines inside the Party as well. Comrade Lin Piao, close comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao, resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, resisted and finally smashed Liu Shao-chi's Right capitulationist line being pursued by Peng Chen. Only this struggle to follow Chairman Mao's

proletarian revolutionary line on both the military and the political fronts guaranteed the great victory of the Liberation War in northeast China.

After victory over the Japanese, the Party Central Committee headed by our great leader Chairman Mao dispatched a large number of cadres and troops to the northeast to lead the people forward in the revolutionary struggle. Chiang Kai-shek, autocrat and traitor to the people, who for the eight years of the anti-Japanese war had been passive in resisting Japan but active in fighting the Communist Party, currying favour with the enemy and betraying the nation, tried to snatch the fruits of the people's victory — victory

The author of this article, Yen Chung-chuan, is a member of a Chinese People's Liberation Army unit under the Kwangchow Command.

al to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

won through bloodshed and valiant battles under the leadership of the Party. Aided by the U.S. imperialists, he dispatched strong forces to the northeast by land, sea and air, attempting to use his superior forces and equipment to wipe out our troops before we gained a firm foothold there. His aim was to occupy the northeast, use it as an important base to launch nationwide civil war and restore his reactionary rule over the entire country. The northeast was therefore the focus of the struggle of our Party and army against the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries, and of particularly great significance in the developing situation throughout the country.

At this crucial moment, our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao laid bare the counter-revolutionary plot of the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries and, on December 28, 1945, called on the army and people to "build stable base areas in the Northeast". "Our Party's present task in the Northeast," he pointed out, "is to build base areas, stable military and political base areas in eastern, northern and western Manchuria". "Mass work will be the centre of gravity of our Party's work in the Northeast. . . . If we rely firmly on the masses, we shall overcome all difficulties and reach our goal step by step."

His directive was a historic document, the general programme for building the northeast politically and militarily, and part of his great strategic plan for smashing the offensive of the Kuomintang reactionaries and liberating all China.

However, the counter-revolutionary revisionist Peng Chen, who had usurped a key post in the northeast, completely opposed Chairman Mao's directive and frantically pushed the counter-revolutionary Right capitulationist line of the arch



Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Biao.

traitor Liu Shao-chi. Politically, they advocated class capitulationism, placed blind faith in negotiations and harboured illusions about peace. In organizing the work, they stressed the cities, ignored the rural areas and refused to do hard and meticulous work among the masses. In building the army, they tried to expand their own forces by enlisting capitulationists, turncoats and assorted bandits, quislings and stragglers. When the Kuomintang reactionaries launched a large-scale offensive against our army in the northeast, Peng Chen and company tried to substitute adventurism for Chairman Mao's strategy and tactics. In spite of the fact that our army was yet in an inferior position and without rural base areas, they wanted to risk everything on a single decisive battle with the enemy.

It was a crossroads for the future and destiny of the Chinese revolution. Comrade Lin Piao, close comrade-in-arms of our great leader Chairman Mao, resolutely and courageously defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and waged a blow-for-blow struggle against the Right capitulationist line pushed by the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents Peng Chen and company in the northeast. He constantly warned army cadres not to put any faith in the so-called "new stage of peace and democracy", pointing out clearly that without victory in the revolutionary war, peace was impossible. We still had no base areas, no home, in the northeast. Cities were not yet ours and we could only stay in them temporarily as one does in a hotel. If we did not build rural base areas, we would not be able to defeat the enemy and he would be able to drive us out to starve and freeze.

Comrade Lin Piao always kept Chairman Mao's directive to build stable base areas in the northeast uppermost in his mind. Under the light of a kerosene lamp in a thatched house, with the winter winds howling outside, he spent long nights studying and analysing the way to put Chairman Mao's great strategic plan into effect. Whenever we

stopped at a place on march or between battles, he personally organized the troops for mass work, to propagate the Party's policies and mobilize the masses to eliminate bandits, fight the local despots and establish revolutionary political power.

In planning and directing battles, Comrade Lin Piao resolutely followed Chairman Mao's wise teaching: "Leave the high road alone and seize the land on both sides." He avoided battle when conditions were unfavourable. Searching for and creating favourable conditions for fighting and eliminating the enemy, he advanced and withdrew rapidly, using high mobility to concentrate a superior force to wipe out smaller enemy units piecemeal.

In this way, during the early stage when we lacked rear support, we continued to win victory in campaigns and battles under difficult conditions, eliminating the enemy's effectives in large numbers and preserving ours. However, carrying out Chairman Mao's directive to build stable base areas in the northeast was delayed and conditions made extremely unfavourable for us because Peng Chen and his gang, supported by their evil master Liu Shao-chi, continued to push their counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

As the fierce struggle with the enemy and with the revisionist line within the Party reached this key point, our great supreme commander Chairman Mao made the timely and wise decision to dismiss Peng Chen from his leading post in the Northeast Bureau. Comrade Lin Piao's unified leadership in the northeast was established and continued from that time on.

In June and July 1946, Comrade Lin Piao called and presided over an enlarged meeting of the Northeast Bureau of the Party Central Committee, which thoroughly liquidated the Right capitulationist line of Liu Shao-chi pursued by Peng Chen. With Mao Tsetung Thought in command, the Party and army in the northeast were unified in understanding, policy, will and action. On July 7, this meeting adopted a resolution which

truly ensured the fulfilment of Chairman Mao's directive to build stable base areas in the northeast. This "July 7 Resolution" played an extremely important role in changing the situation.

Under the direct and correct leadership of Comrade Lin Piao, thousands of cadres were mobilized to go to the countryside, where they went deep among the masses and did painstaking and thorough work to establish base areas. By the end of 1946, the poverty-stricken peasants in the vast countryside had been aroused. As a result, land reform was carried out, Kuomintang armed bandits wiped out, local people's armed forces established, and the army expanded. This fundamentally changed the situation in the northeast to one favourable to us. Militarily, we were able to shift rapidly from strategic defensive to strategic counter-offensive. Two years later, we won the decisive Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign that astounded the world. This campaign wiped out several hundred thousand Chiang Kai-shek troops in the northeast, liberated the entire northeast and brought about a tremendous change in the military situation of the entire country. It laid a firm foundation for the overthrow of the Chiang Kai-shek regime and greatly accelerated the process of liberating all China.

Military success in the northeast was a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and an outstanding contribution of Vice-Chairman Lin to the Chinese revolution. It was also the proof in historical practice of Vice-Chairman Lin's unbreakable loyalty to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the fact that he has consistently upheld the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought. At every critical moment of the revolution, he has been the most resolute of all in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Of all people, he has studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in the most living way. Closest comrade-in-arms and best student of Chairman Mao, he sets a brilliant example for the Party, the army and the entire nation.

China's Nitrogenous Fertilizer Industry Steps into Top World Ranks

WITH the completion of its third-stage construction, the Hopei Chemical Fertilizer Plant is now in large-scale production. Designed, equipped and installed by the Chinese working class in the proletarian revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, this large nitrogenous fertilizer plant has fully met advanced world standards. New processes, new catalysts and large modern equipment for producing urea show that China's nitrogenous fertilizer industry has blazed a path of its own. The plant is a great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line over the opposition of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and a proof of the success of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Self-reliance

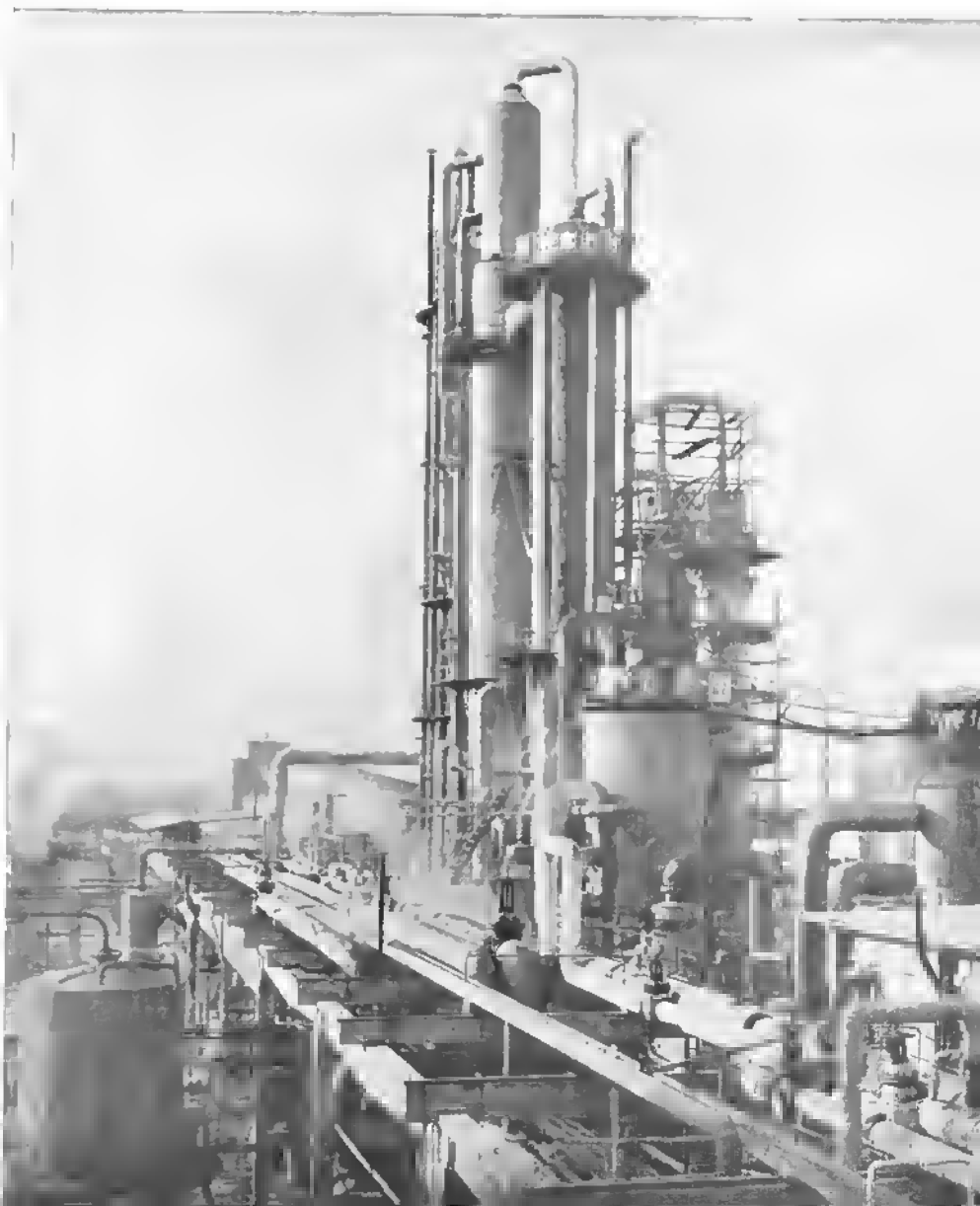
As a chemical fertilizer, urea has a high nitrogen content (46%). The peasants call it the "king of fertilizers". It is also important and widely used in industry. Past production in China was done with relatively backward techniques, the amount falling far short of the needs of socialist construction. In developing the chemical fertilizer industry, should we follow the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of crawling behind foreign countries, or Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line of self-reliance? The answer to this question would determine whether China's chemical fertilizer industry could develop at high speed or not.

A chemical fertilizer plant generally requires a large area of

land, many workers and complicated production processes. For a long time, China's chemical fertilizer workers had wanted to find a way to simplify the production processes. Workers of the Hopei Chemical Fertilizer Plant resolved to follow Chairman Mao's teaching: "We cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace. We must break

away from conventions and do our utmost to adopt advanced techniques in order to build our country into a powerful modern socialist state in not too long a historical period."

Having completed the first and second-stage construction, which produces ammonium nitrate, the workers began to open a new path of their own in the third-stage project, which produces urea. Confident that they could catch up



New purification section.

with and surpass advanced world levels, they boldly proposed a new process for producing synthetic ammonia with three new catalysts.

It was instantly opposed by the capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities". "It took the foreign countries ten years to produce one catalyst," they said, "and you want to produce three in one year! Absolutely impossible! In any case, the process you propose is not as reliable as the old."

But the workers knew the truth of Chairman Mao's teaching: "We should make what other countries don't have yet as well as what they have already." They waged a persistent and stubborn struggle against the technical "authorities" who wanted China to rely on imports.

One of the main tasks was to produce the catalysts. Workers and revolutionary intellectuals from seven units in Talian, Shanghai and Nanking took part in the campaign. Lacking technical data and experience, they worked in "three-way" cooperation groups made up of workers, revolutionary technical personnel and cadres. There were many difficulties, but eight months of hard work, wide and exhaustive investigation and research, produced catalysts

equalling the best in the world. These so simplified the process of purifying the synthetic gas that one production section could now do the work of four, greatly saving manpower, equipment and space.

Next came a fierce struggle with the capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities" over construction. In the production of urea from ammonia, the project adopted a new process as advanced as any in the world. The workers wanted to break with the old rules by simultaneously carrying out research, designing, making the equipment and constructing the third stage. But the capitalist-roaders and "authorities" clung to foreign bourgeois conventions—everything should be done in a "steady and reliable way", "no risks should be taken", etc. They did their best to block the workers' innovations.

This was Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line of trailing behind foreign countries at a snail's pace. Indignantly, the workers repudiated it and pushed ahead with big strides. They overcame lack of technical material by steady experimenting. It took them only 20 months to finish China's first ultra-modern plant for the complete recycling and utilization of ammonia,



The Hopel Chemical Fertilizer Plant.

a world record in high-speed construction in the urea industry. Trial operation began in October 1966, bringing China's technical level in this field into the ranks of advanced world standards.

After trial production started, a critical problem developed. The pipes and valves of the desulfurization system which purifies the raw gas became blocked. The capitalist-roaders said, "Even the country which invented the desulfurization method cannot solve this problem. Even there they must have two sets of equipment, using one a month while the other is being cleaned. We can't do otherwise!" Then they laid down all kinds of operating rules and regulations to tie the hands of the workers. As the pipes fouled up constantly, they had to be taken apart and cleaned every six or seven days, later every few hours. Production was seriously affected.

To find out the cause of the blocking, the workers analysed and discussed the conditions they found inside the pipes. They applied Chairman Mao's teaching: "Often, correct knowledge can be



Workers taking a letter of congratulations to a meeting of the plant's activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works.



arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." Repeated experiments and study produced the data needed to eliminate the cause of the blocking. Then an advanced method solved this difficult and long-standing problem.

As in other fields, the chemical fertilizer industry has demonstrated that the only way to catch up with and overtake advanced world levels in the shortest possible time is to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line resolutely and take the path of self-reliance.

The Working Class, Masters of the Country

When construction of the project first began, the capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities" still held power in the plant. They stubbornly carried out Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and tried to tie the hands of the workers with all sorts of old rules and regulations. This delayed regular production of urea.

Three trial runs were carried out between October 1966 and May 1967, but the persons in power

would not let the workers solve the technical problem of cleaning. Very little urea was produced, and it was substandard. The machines continued to be operable only seven hours at a stretch before blockage in the pipes halted production.

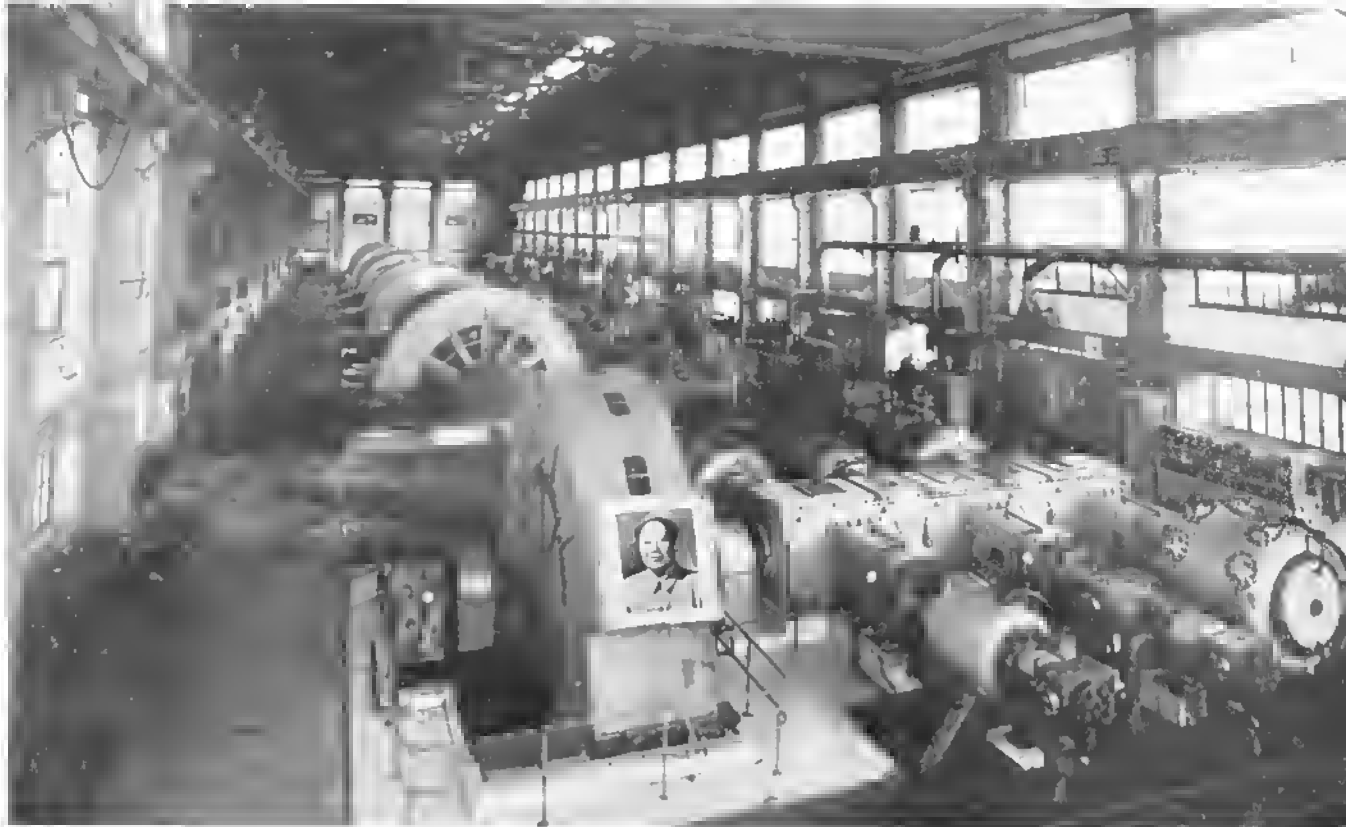
When the angry workers questioned the capitalist-roaders and "authorities", the latter quit working and left the project at a standstill. Finally in November 1967, the working class seized power and set up the plant's revolutionary committee. The third-stage project was now firmly in working-class hands.

The masses' potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism was ready to burst forth. The plant's revolutionary committee and the P.L.A. Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team in the plant released this torrent with the battle slogan: "Produce urea by May Day as a gift to Chairman Mao!"

With red hearts loyal to Chairman Mao, the revolutionary workers had been tempered and steeled by more than a year of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The revolutionary committee was certain that by relying on Mao

Tsetung Thought and stressing the revolutionization of people's thinking, all difficulties could be overcome. "Running study classes is a good method and many problems can be solved in them," Chairman Mao had said. The committee held Mao Tsetung Thought study classes throughout the plant for one month, in which the workers armed themselves with Chairman Mao's teachings in *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, and his teachings on self-reliance and determination to build up the country through hard work. At the same time, they thoroughly repudiated such revisionist trash of Liu Shao-chi's as the idea that "specialists should run the factories" and that "material incentives increase production". The workers greatly raised their understanding of the struggle between the two lines, strengthened their revolutionary fighting will and unified their thinking. The battle to produce urea by May Day was on!

To eliminate all production blocks on the first run, the workers concentrated a superior force to wipe out all obstacles. They overstepped the old divisions of



The symmetric balanced compressor made in China.

labour and in close coordination worked wherever needed. They cleaned up all the equipment, pipes and valves. Half a month's work was finished within a week. The assembly workers proposed heating up the ammonia synthesis

converter on March 1. However, first the eight ascending and descending pipes connected with the boiler at the top had to be degreased. According to the practice of capitalist and revisionist countries, this could not be done in less

than three months. But the workers gave full play to the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and win, used a cleaning method never used before, and solved the problem in 48 hours.

The machines were ready five days before target. Every worker fought to contribute his best. Maintenance workers, meter, gauge and instrument checkers, repairmen, electricians, stood by to guarantee smooth running.

After two hours of normal operation, the first run of urea by the complete recycle process was turned out—five days ahead of schedule. Cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao!" filled the plant.

Communist Cooperation

Communist cooperation was an integral part of the success of the designing and construction of the third-stage project. The working class in over a hundred units in different parts of the country followed Chairman Mao's teaching, "Take the interests of the whole into account" and his strategy, "Concentrate a superior force to



Automatic control board of the urea section.

destroy the enemy forces one by one". Helping the Hopei plant meant striking a blow for Chairman Mao and the motherland. Fully aware of their responsibility as masters of the country, the workers eagerly did their share to help get the Hopei plant's third-stage project into production rapidly.

Much of the equipment and instruments needed had never been made in China before. Workers of the factories who were to make them journeyed to the Hopei plant to find out exactly how the machines and instruments would be used and ask the opinions of the workers who would operate them. By designing, making and experimenting simultaneously, they were able to turn out automatic regulators for temperature, pressure, flow rate, gas ratio, etc., greatly raising the degree of automation in the Hopei plant.

For example, the symmetric balanced compressor and carbon dioxide compressor were the first made in China. Their large capacity, small size and minimum vibration saved space and foundation construction in the Hopei plant.

Some of the raw materials needed for making the equipment for the Hopei plant are scarce. The pump for melted materials, for example, demanded a special steel able to withstand the high temperature and corrosive effect of the urea solution. After repeated experiments, China's steel workers developed an inexpensive stainless steel with low nickel content for the Hopei plant's pump. Their achievement opened a new path for the manufacture of urea-producing equipment.

Workers and revolutionary technical personnel in several units in Tientsin cooperated to solve another difficult key problem in the Hopei plant—how to prevent corrosion in the urea prilling tower, a factor which contributed to the sticking and agglomeration of the urea pellets (called prills). China did not have the anti-corrosion coating generally used. With

Mao Tsetung Thought in command, they organized a team to tackle the problem. More than 50 experiments later, they succeeded in making an anti-corrosion coating with better properties than those made abroad.

A related problem was the fact that a foreign-type sprayer used in the prilling tower sprayed the urea in such a way as to contribute to sticking on the wall of the tower and even to coagulating into huge heavy masses. One of these fell and broke the grid plate. Experienced workers of Huainan helped the Hopei plant's workers

make bold innovations and manufacture a small ingenious sprayer which produces even prills that do not stick to the wall. The new sprayer is easy to inspect and repair.

The successful construction and production of the Hopei Chemical Fertilizer Plant is the result of the wide communist cooperation of China's working class. This has inspired the plant's workers to analyse and sum up their own experience in order to contribute to the early development of urea production everywhere in the country.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

What Do They Mean?

In developing and running industry, renegade Liu Shao-chi and his accomplices advocated "crawling at a snail's pace", "relying on specialists to run factories", "putting technique first", etc. The core of this counter-revolutionary revisionist line denies the strength and ability of the revolutionary masses and suppresses them. The aim is to restore capitalism and turn China into a colony of the imperialists and revisionists. This plot was smashed by the iron fists of the revolutionary masses in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

"Crawling at a snail's pace":

"On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts."

This principle of Chairman Mao was stubbornly and persistently opposed by Liu Shao-chi and a handful of capitalist-readers in the Party. With great effort and intrigue, they tried to make industry crawl behind other countries at a snail's pace. Their excuse was that China's industrial foundation was backward and can only be built slowly. Openly they said such nonsense as this: "We can't create anything new. All we can do is imitate what others have made. . . . If others can only take one step, how can we take two?" But behind these words the criminal aim was to hold socialist construction back, make China dependent on capitalist and revisionist countries, never able to stand on her own feet, and eventually restore capitalism.

To oppose "crawling behind others at a snail's pace" does not mean that we oppose making use of the successful experience of foreign countries. But we do not place blind faith in it. Our principle is: We must infuse our learning from foreign countries with a creative spirit. With high aims and firm will, we are certain to catch up with and surpass the capitalist countries in industrial production.

"Relying on specialists to run factories":

Liu Shao-chi and his handful of capitalist-readers advocated "relying on specialists to run factories", putting bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" in key positions and relying on these "specialists" to control things. Their philosophy was: "Specialists use their tongues, workers use their hands; specialists provide the ideas, workers carry them out." And from this followed their many unreasonable and complicated rules, justified by: "Specialists make the rules, workers obey them." Even when a specialist's design was wrong, the workers were forbidden to change it. All this was built on the denial of the workers' creativity and enthusiasm for socialism, a revisionist course fundamentally opposed to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line of trusting the masses, relying on them and respecting their initiative.

"Putting technique first":

"Putting technique first" (also "putting professional work first") was spread by Liu Shao-chi in opposition to Chairman Mao's "putting politics first". Chairman Mao says that "politics is the supreme commander and the soul", that "political work is the life-blood of all economic work". "Putting technique first" was an attempt to make the masses of the workers neglect proletarian politics, bury themselves in technique, pay no attention to class struggle and thus become muddle-heads who lose their political direction.



Helping Mother Fight Selfishness

TUNG YI-CHANG



COMING back from school one afternoon, I saw our pigs eating the crops in the fields of the production team. I drove them home.

"What's the idea of driving the pigs back?" Mother demanded, very displeased.

"Isn't that the right thing to do?" I retorted. "They were eating the crops in the collective fields."

"What an activist you are!" she said. "How do you expect the pigs to grow if they don't run about?"

She turned away and went on preparing the meal, paying no more attention to me.

Mother chose to ignore me, but I wasn't going to ignore her. I had caught her selfishness and I wasn't going to let it get away. I thought of how Father had helped me by starting a Mao Tsetung Thought study class. Yes, we would have a mother-son study class. I sat down by the stove and helped her stoke up the fire. First I tried to get her to recall the bitter life of the past and compare it with the happy life today.

"Ma," I said, "you have forgotten the bitter past."

This cut her to the quick. "I, forget the past? Never!" she said.

"In the past your father left to fight the enemy. We at home suffered every kind of bitterness. The reactionaries forced us out of our house and we had nowhere to live. I will never forget all that suffering. The Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao saved our whole family! . . ."

"Then why don't you listen to Chairman Mao, Ma?"

"Who says I don't listen to Chairman Mao! Whatever Chairman Mao says, I will do, no matter what!"

I read her Chairman Mao's teaching: "Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people." Then I read her, "Fight self, repudiate revisionism". Finally, when she compared her thinking with these teachings, Mother admitted, "I was wrong. My selfishness is making trouble!"

But selfishness is a stubborn enemy. You can't drive it away just by fighting it once or twice. One day, during the wheat harvest, she told me to go and pick up the ears of wheat left in the fields and bring them home.

"Taking wheat that belongs to the production team is selfishness. I won't do it!" I said.

"Selfishness, selfishness, everything is selfishness!" she exclaimed. "What a waste it would be not to pick up the scattered grain in the fields!"

"Ma," I said, "the wheat was grown with our collective labour. It should be turned over to the production team. Chairman Mao teaches us that we should 'fight self, repudiate revisionism'. If we don't strike down selfishness, we can't dig up the revisionist root."

When Father heard of this matter that evening, he also wanted to help Mother. We held another family Mao Tsetung Thought study class. My older sisters all criticized Mother. One said, "Mother, you have too much selfish thinking in your head. You are being poisoned by the traitor Liu Shao-chi's revisionist idea of merging public and private interest." Another sister said, "Mother has forgotten the bitter past and doesn't listen to Chairman Mao!"

Through constant help in the study class, Mother's class consciousness has risen. Now she studies Chairman Mao's works eagerly. When she finds her selfishness getting the upper hand, she fights it off by herself. It just shows how right Chairman Mao's teaching is that "running study classes is a good method and many problems can be solved in them".

TUNG YI-CHANG, eleven years old, is a Little Red Soldier who lives in Anhwei province.

The Red Flag of Shaoshan Will Fly for Ever

SHAOSHAN in Hunan province is the birthplace of the red sun in our hearts, our most respected and beloved Chairman Mao. The heroic sons and daughters of Shaoshan have the great happiness of living in the cradle of the revolution, the place where the red sun rose. They were the first to bathe in the sunshine of the great Mao Tsetung Thought and it has always lit their way forward.

In June 1925, our great leader Chairman Mao set up a Communist Party branch at Shaoshan, the first in Hunan's countryside. From its inception, this Party branch worked under his warm care and guidance. Following Chairman Mao's instructions, the members made it their very first job to organize peasant associations and peasant self-defence units. In 1926 the organized peasants waged a courageous struggle against Tang Chun-yen, a big landlord-tyrant and head of the reactionary defence corps of the Shaoshan area. Under the Party's leadership, more than a thousand members of the peasant associations charged into the office of the defence corps, seized all the guns and executed Tang Chun-yen. This boosted the morale of the revolutionary masses and dealt the class enemy a heavy blow.

In those days the poor peasants, with power in their hands, often paraded in the villages, carrying spears and home-made cannon and shouting, "Down with local tyrants!" "Down with warlords!" "Down with imperialist powers!" Their ranks swelled and they struck fear into the landlord-tyrants.

After the anti-Japanese war began in 1937, the Kuomintang

把韶山办成毛泽东思想大学校

認真搞好斗
批教以实际行
动迎接党的九
大召开!

紧跟伟大
领袖毛主席
奋勇前进!



Members of the Shaoshan brigade Party branch discuss what they have gained from placing Mao Tsetung Thought in command of everything.

reactionaries adopted a policy of non-resistance, handing over large stretches of Chinese territory to the Japanese imperialists. Liu Shao-chi and his ilk, promptly cooperating with the Kuomintang reactionaries in opposing the Communist Party and the people, claimed that the resistance war could be won only by relying on the Kuomintang.

But the patriotic people of Shaoshan saw through the plot and firmly followed Chairman Mao's teaching: "To win victory, we must persevere in the War of Resistance, in the united front and in the protracted war. But all these are inseparable from the mobilization of the common people." The Shaoshan Party branch gave solid leadership, propagating widely the

necessity to fight the Japanese aggressors and organizing an extensive anti-Japanese democratic movement which refused to pay taxes to or provide grain for the Japanese and resisted conscription into the puppet army.

After victory in the anti-Japanese war, the Kuomintang reactionaries, bent on seizing the fruits of the people's victory and dreaming of wiping out the Communist Party, unleashed a civil war which threatened to lead China back into utter darkness. The renegade Liu Shao-chi came out with his sinister talk of a "new stage of peace and democracy", preaching the "parliamentary road" and trying to make the revolutionary people lay down their arms.

But the Shaoshan people, keeping in mind Chairman Mao's instruction to give the enemy "tit for tat and to fight for every inch of land", joined with the neighbouring revolutionary people to form a strong people's armed force under the Party's leadership. In coordination with the People's Liberation Army, they wiped out Chiang Kai-shek's remnant bandit troops in the area, making imperishable contributions to the history of the Chinese revolution.

Onward to Collectivization

Bitter sacrifice strengthens bold resolve

*Which dares to make sun and moon shine in new skies.**

Tried and tested in the flames of war, the Shaoshan Party branch understood fully the supreme importance of doing everything as Chairman Mao teaches. As the nation moved into the new stage of socialist development, the Party branch resolutely led the poor and lower-middle peasants** along the high road of socialist revolution and construction.

"Shaoshan gullies, Shaoshan gullies, nine out of ten families

there are poor." This saying described Shaoshan in the old society. Crisscrossed by numerous mountain valleys, the area had more slopes than cultivated land and was continually plagued by flood and drought. The liberated Shaoshan people determined to transform this poor and blank picture.

In 1951 Liu Hsiu-hua, a child bride in the old society, resolved to do as Chairman Mao taught in *Get Organized!* She had talks with three other women and together they decided to form an agricultural mutual-aid team. The class enemy spread malicious rumours such as, "Seedlings transplanted by women will not bear grain." But the Party branch gave the women firm support and sent Mao Han-chung, a Communist skilled in farming, to help them.

After a season of hard work, the grain output of the mutual-aid team that year not only topped that of households farming on their own, but equalled that of the men's mutual-aid teams. In 1954 the women's team merged with three others to form a semi-socialist producers' cooperative. By the winter of 1955 this had developed into a

fully socialist cooperative of over 600 households, reaping a bumper grain crop of 591 jin per mu. Liu Hsiu-hua herself, educated by the Party in Mao Tsetung Thought, matured in the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads into a fine Communist. She later became a member of the Shaoshan production brigade Party branch and is now a standing committee member of the district revolutionary committee.

In 1955 Liu Shao-chi and company tried to drastically cut down the number of agricultural producers' cooperatives. The Shaoshan Party branch, closely following Chairman Mao's strategic plan, fought the counter-current and led the poor and lower-middle peasants along the road of agricultural cooperation, reaping one bumper crop after another. They wrote to their respected and beloved Chairman Mao to report what they had done and received a reply from

* From Chairman Mao's poem "Shanshan Revisited", written in 1959.

** The poor and lower-middle peasants are the most reliable allies of the working class. The term refers to class status and not present economic status.

Shaoshan peasants opening up part of the newly-built 500 mu of terraced fields.



him praising them for their efforts and encouraging them on to greater successes.

When the first rural people's communes appeared in China in 1958, the Shaoshan people quickly followed suit. Holding high the great red banner, "People's communes are fine!" they advanced along the course pointed out by Chairman Mao.

In 1959, his heart linked with those of the people, Chairman Mao returned to Shaoshan after an absence of 32 years. With deep proletarian class feeling, our great leader warmly shook hands and chatted with members of the old peasant associations and Party members.

After happily listening to Chairman Mao's warm teachings, the Shaoshan people were more resolved than ever in taking the socialist road.

But renegade Liu Shao-chi was mortally afraid of and bitterly hated the great vitality and matchless superiority of the people's commune. Twice he sent his henchmen to Shaoshan to "carry out investigations and discover typical examples", trying in every way to restore capitalism there, to blacken and corrupt this sacred place of the revolution. It was a time of severe test.

Members of the Shaoshan Party branch came many times to Chairman Mao's old home and studied over and over his teaching, "the socialist road is the only road for agriculture in our country". Armed with the invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, they launched a fierce struggle against Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. When Liu Shao-chi's henchmen tried to push the idea of fixing output quotas by the individual household in Shaoshan as a way to undermine the foundation of socialism and provide a base to develop capitalism, Party secretary Mao Chi-sheng came out firmly against it.



One of the many Mao Tsetung Thought study classes run by the Shaoshan brigade.



Mao Chien-chi (right) speaks to commune members of Chairman Mao's revolutionary activities at Shaoshan.

"This will lead us back to private ownership," he said. "We'll do nothing of the sort." The 48 members, united as one man, fought and defeated the evil plot.

The heroic Shaoshan people resolutely answered Chairman Mao's call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai", and set out to build up Shaoshan into a Tachai-type socialist countryside through self-reliance and hard work. But Liu

Shao-chi and his agents again went into action and tried in every way to break up the mass movement to learn from Tachai. Angrily the Shaoshan people exposed and repudiated the criminal scheme of the handful of class enemies and studied the experience of Tachai even more earnestly. The brigade Party branch made concentrated efforts in promoting the creative study and application of Mao

Tsetung Thought and in putting proletarian politics in command to revolutionize people's thinking. The commune members, using the three good old articles* as their weapon, fought self-interest and repudiated revisionist ideas, energetically eliminating selfishness and cultivating devotion to public interest; they firmly implanted in their minds the idea of farming for the revolution and labouring for the public interest. Arduous and selfless labour and love for the collective and the country have become the prevailing spirit.

Now harvests are guaranteed on more than 80 per cent of the farmland of the Shaoshan brigade, despite drought and waterlogging. Before liberation only one rice crop a year was grown. Now double rice crops are grown on more than 80 per cent of the fields. In 1968 the per-mu yield of grain was 902 jin, 402 jin up on pre-commune days. After fulfilling its public grain quota, the brigade last year sold an additional 20,000 jin of surplus grain to the state.

Closer to Chairman Mao When Making Revolution

Chairman Mao teaches, "Don't rest on your laurels, make new contributions." The Communists of Shaoshan, with deep consciousness of the struggle between the proletarian revolutionary and bourgeois reactionary lines, fully showed their boundless loyalty to the revolutionary cause in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In the early days of the cultural revolution, the capitalist-roaders in the provincial and county Party committees, in order to protect themselves, diverted the masses into attacking the rank-and-file cadres. Veteran Communists Mao Chien-chi, Mao Tsai-sui and Mao Han-chang, members of the children's corps and self-defence units during the 1926-7 First Revolutionary Civil War, got together and studied Chairman Mao's teachings: "The main target of

the present movement is those in authority within the Party taking the capitalist road" and "We must be confident that over 90 per cent of the cadres are good or comparatively good." This enabled them to see through and expose the capitalist-roaders' scheme.

In those days of fierce struggle to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Mao Tsai-sui seldom slept at home. His wife worried that at his age he could not stand up to the long hours of work and tried to make him take proper rest. The old man got his family of eight together one night and conducted a Mao Tsetung Thought study session.

First they studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "You should concern yourselves with affairs of state and carry through the great proletarian cultural revolution to the end!" They spoke about their bitter life in the old society and compared it with today's good life. Mao Tsai-sui explained in detail the need to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in order to keep the socialist state from ever changing political colour. All this helped his wife to understand the importance of his work.

"Study Chairman Mao's works well," she encouraged him. "Be sure you stand on the right line. Whatever is in accord with Mao Tsetung Thought, carry it out resolutely!"

Not a single member of the Shaoshan brigade Party branch wavered in his stand in the cultural revolution. They were the sharpest in repudiating the handful of capitalist-roaders who opposed Mao Tsetung Thought and firmest in struggling against them. Every time they received a new instruction of Chairman Mao's, the Party members and cadres immediately called meetings to transmit the instruction to every one of the commune members and quickly put it into practice.

Led by the Party branch, the Shaoshan people with their rich revolutionary tradition truly make the study and propagation of Mao Tsetung Thought the first need in life. In the past year especially, the Party branch has run a great number of Mao Tsetung Thought

study classes in the brigade to solve all kinds of problems. Each of the more than 1,000 brigade members has taken part in at least three classes, some attending as many as 20. The Party branch arranged for every class to visit Chairman Mao's old home and the exhibition hall near it during its first meeting, so that the participants could draw infinite strength from Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice.

Warmly Propagate the Great Mao Tsetung Thought

Shaoshan is a sacred place of the revolution. Revolutionary people from all over the country and friends from six continents come in group after group to visit and pay their respects. The heroic Shaoshan people regard it as their honoured task to propagate Mao Tsetung Thought to the visitors. Sixty-year-old Mao Chien-chi lives at Chairman Mao's old home and always enthusiastically propagates the invincible Mao Tsetung Thought to the visitors.

"I may be advanced in years," he says, "but as long as I live I will propagate the great Mao Tsetung Thought and praise Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!"

The revolutionary people of the whole country want to build up this sacred place of the revolution and make it a big classroom of the great Mao Tsetung Thought. But renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Hunan were mortally afraid of this and tried by all means to obstruct and disrupt the construction work. The heroic people of Shaoshan and other revolutionaries working there, with boundless love for and loyalty to Chairman Mao, waged struggle after struggle against the handful of class enemies. They warmly propagated Mao Tsetung Thought and eagerly threw themselves into building up Shaoshan. Its face changing day by day, Shaoshan receives visitors from all corners of the earth.

Decades of experience in struggle tell the Shaoshan people that following Chairman Mao closely means victory. The heroic people will always follow the course charted by Chairman Mao and advance from victory to victory.

* Chairman Mao's *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*.

The people of Shaoshan deeply love Chairman Mao. Old poor peasant Mao Tsal-sui and his family welcome the revolutionary oil painting "Chairman Mao Goes to Anyuan".



Outside Chairman Mao's old home, members of the Shaoshan People's Commune celebrate the birth of their revolutionary committee.



FROM VICTORY TO VICTORY

—Sacred Places of the Chinese Revolution



THE SUN RISES IN SHAOSHAN, THE SUN RISES AND THE EAST IS RED. On December 26, 1893, our great leader Chairman Mao, builder of the Chinese Communist Party, was born in Shaoshan, Hsiangtan county in Hunan province.

On July 1, 1921, Comrade Mao Tsetung attended the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China, held secretly in Shanghai. Because it had attracted the attention of the reactionary authorities, the congress moved to this boat on South Lake in Chiohsing county, Chekiang province, to conclude its meeting.



Main peak of the Ching-kang Mountains in Kiangsi province. In 1927, after staging the historic Autumn Harvest Uprising, Comrade Mao Tsetung led his forces into the Ching-kang Mountains. Here he set up China's first armed revolutionary base and built a completely new army—a people's army.





Left: In January 1935, during the world-famous Long March, the Political Bureau of the Party Central enlarged meeting in this house in Tsunyi, Kweichow meeting corrected the erroneous "Left" apparatus and established Chairman Mao's leadership. Since revolution under his leadership has advanced from Above; The meeting room at Tsunyi. Right: The base area in the Chingking Mountains.





2,500-kilometre Long
Committee held on
now province. The
line in the Party
then, the Chinese
in victory to victory.
ping, the centre of



Left: Yenon, north Shensi. The Red Army, led by Chairman Mao, reached north Shensi in October 1935 at the end of the Long March. From Yenon Chairman Mao gave brilliant direction to the army and people in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation. *Above:* Outside Chairman Mao's old home at Wangchiaping, Yenon, Ha Chih-hu, a veteran Red Army man, tells school graduates how Chairman Mao sent his son, Mao An-ying, just returned from studying abroad, to the countryside to continue his education in the "university of labour".



Revolutionary masses parade through Peking's Tien An Men Square on National Day, October 1. It was from Tien An Men on October 1, 1949, that Chairman Mao proclaimed to the world the founding of the People's Republic of China. From that time, socialist China has towered like a giant in the east.



神州盛平致

伟大的中国共产党万岁

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不 平常的 迁移

Bù Pingchángde Qiānyì

Not an Ordinary Moving

昔阳县革命委员会决定迁
Xīyáng Xiàn géming wěiyuánhui juéding qiān
Hsiyang County Revolutionary Committee decided move

紧，靠革命群众也更紧。”
jǐn, kào géming qúnzhòng yě gèng jìn.”
closely, rely (on) revolutionary masses, too, more near.”

到解放初期县人民委员会的
dào jiěfàng chūqī xiàn rénmín wěiyuánhui de
to liberation early period county people committee

老房子里去办公。原来的办公
lǎo fángzi lǐ qù bàngōng. Yuánlái de bàngōng
old house in go do office work. Original office work

大楼用作招待从全国各
dàtái yòngzuò zhāohái cóng quán guó gè
building (he) use (to) receive from whole country different

地来大寨参观的客人。
dì lái dàzhài cānguān de kèrén.
places come Taichai visit guests.

革命委员会在报上登了迁移
Géming wěiyuánhui zài bào shàng dēng le qiānyì
Revolutionary Committee at newspaper on published moving

的通知。消息一传开，大家都说
de tōngzhī. Xiāoxi yī chuānkāi, dàjiā dōu shuō
notice. News once spread, everybody all said

革命委员会做得对。这是一
géming wěiyuánhui zuò dé duì. Zhè shì yī
revolutionary committee did right. It was one

次不平常的迁移。一个老贫农
cì bù píngchángde qiānyì. Yīge lǎo pínóng
time not ordinary moving. An old poor peasant,

看着简陋的平房，激动地说：“住
kàn zhe jiǎnlòude píngfáng, jīdòngdì shuō: “zhù
looking at humble house, excitedly said: “Live

在这里，干部跟毛主席更
zài zhèlǐ, gānbù gēn máo zhǔxí gèng
at here, cadres follow Mao Chairman more

Translation

The Hsiyang County Revolutionary Committee decided to move its office into the old house once used by the County People's Council in the early period of liberation. Their office building would then be used to receive guests who come to visit Taichai from different parts of the country.

The Revolutionary Committee published a notice in the newspaper. Once the news spread, all the people said that what the Revolutionary Committee did was right. It was not an ordinary moving. An old poor peasant, looking at the humble one-storey house, was very touched and said, "Living here, cadres follow Chairman Mao more closely and rely on the revolutionary masses more closely."

Explanatory Notes

1. Dàzhài 大寨 is a production brigade in Hsiyang, Shansi province, well known in China as an advanced unit in agricultural production.

2. Yī—: Here it is not a numerical. It means "as soon as...". Su xāoxi yī chuānkāi 消息一传开 means "as soon as the news spread...". For example, Tiān yī liàng, tā jiù qǐláibēi 天一亮，他就起来了 means "he gets up as soon as dawn breaks".

3. Dé 得: Used after a verb, dé 得 indicates the result attained. For example, zuò dé duì 做得对 meaning "did (it) right", jiǎng dé hǎo 讲得好 meaning "well spoken".

4. Gè 个 is a commonly used classifier for people as well as other things.

5. Cì 次 is a classifier for events. For example, wǒ dào guò Běijīng sān cì 我到过北京三次, meaning "I have been to Peking three times."

6. Pingfáng 平房 is a one-storey house. A storeyed house is called lóufáng 楼房. Bàngōng dàtái 办公大楼 is a large office building with two or more storeys.

A Simple Key to Pronunciation

Consonants: b, c (ts), d, f, g, h, j, k (as in kill), l, n, n, ng, p (as in peak), q (as in cheer), r (as in run), s, t, w, x (as in ship), y, z (dz), zh (as in rich), ch (as in chew), sh (as in shrub). The last three are pronounced with the tip of the tongue curved back.

Vowels: a (as in father), o (ò), e (é), i (ì), u (ù), ü (as in German), after j, q and x, u pronounced as ü. The sounds of combination vowels such as ai and iao are as in English.

To save space, letters in which the sound is the same as, or similar to, that used in English are not further described.

A fuller key to pronunciation of the phonetic alphabet used in this column may be obtained on application to *China Reconstructs*.

A Red Heart Forever Loyal to Chairman Mao



Feng Fu-sheng

FENG Fu-sheng, a Communist and a nationally known activist in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, is a shining example to all the Chinese people. He regards propagating Mao Tsetung Thought as his supreme duty and conscientiously uses Mao Tsetung Thought to remould his own thinking and guide his work and the revolutionary struggle.

Born into a poor peasant family in Tantu county, Kiangsu province, Feng Fu-sheng was tending buffaloes for the landlord when he was 13, his life harder than the beasts of burden he looked after, with never enough to eat or wear. At 14 he was pressganged by the reactionary district head to be a coolie building airfields for the Japanese aggressors. At 15 he became an apprentice in a hometown restaurant, working 18 hours a day.

In 1949 his home was liberated. Now freed from exploitation and oppression, Feng went to work in the office of the county people's government. As he compared the past with the new life, his hatred for the old society deepened his love for the new society, for our great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party.

Study with Class Feeling

In the winter of 1951, the first volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* was published. Eager to see what Chairman Mao had

written, Feng Fu-sheng rushed to buy a copy. Opening the book at the first article, "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society", he began reading earnestly. The more he read, the more he was drawn to it. Chairman Mao described how the workers and peasants were ruthlessly exploited and oppressed by the imperialists, landlords and bourgeoisie. Wasn't that the same as he himself once suffered? Chairman Mao said the industrial proletariat was the leading force of the revolution and the poor peasants their most reliable friends. How very true! Indeed, Chairman Mao's every word and sentence said just what was in his heart.

Stirred by a deep proletarian class feeling, Feng Fu-sheng drank in every word of Chairman Mao's works as the parched reach for water. In the years since, he has read all four volumes from beginning to end, not once but many times. In his notebook he wrote: "At every crucial juncture of the revolution it has always been Chairman Mao who pointed out the way forward to the Party and the people... I feel Chairman Mao's works to be not only the truth guiding the Chinese revolution, but also the ideological weapon for all the oppressed peoples and nations... The more I study, the more I love Mao Tsetung Thought."

Application Is the Key

In 1955 Feng Fu-sheng joined the army and was posted to an air

force unit on the Fukien front. There he was assigned to the mess squad of the transport company. After a time he became restless. There wasn't much future in being a cook, he felt. On learning of this, the company Party secretary came over for a heart-to-heart talk.

"Fu-sheng," said the Party secretary, "you have read quite a number of Chairman Mao's works. Have you done everything as he teaches?"

Jolted by the pointed question, Feng Fu-sheng turned to Chairman Mao's *Reform Our Study* and pondered over the passage where Chairman Mao criticized those people who studied theories divorced from reality. "To govern one's own conduct by this style is to harm oneself," said Chairman Mao, "to teach it to others is to harm others, and to use it to direct the revolution is to harm the revolution."

He broke into a cold sweat. Was this the way he was studying? He told himself the only way to make his studies fruitful was to use Mao Tsetung Thought as an arrow to shoot at the target, his own ideological problem.

Was there no future in being a cook? With this problem in mind, he once more studied *Serve the People*. He compared himself with the shining image of Chang Szu-teh who had been on the Long March with Chairman Mao, been wounded, shed blood and performed meritorious service. After the Red

Army reached north Shensi, he was sent to make charcoal in the mountains, certainly a "job without much future". But it was work for the revolution and he threw himself into this new work with enthusiasm. He died in the collapse of a kiln, giving his life to the people's revolutionary cause.

Feng took a sharp look at himself. He had thought being a cook had no future. How small-minded he was compared with Chang Szu-teh's singleminded devotion to serving the people wholly and entirely!

Then he read *In Memory of Norman Bethune* again. The fifty-year-old Canadian doctor had made light of travelling thousands of miles across oceans and mountains to help the Chinese people fight for national liberation during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression.

The more Feng studied, the more ashamed he felt. "I must put Chairman Mao's teachings into practice," he resolved. "I will serve the people wholly and entirely!"

Together with the other comrades of the mess squad, he studied Chairman Mao's *Be Concerned with the Well-being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work.*

They came to see that all work in the revolutionary ranks is service to the people.

They pooled their ideas and prepared wholesome, tasty meals, serving a large variety of dishes. Fighters returning from work would find hot meals at any time. The mess squad would also take drinking water to wherever the men were labouring. For the sick ones, they prepared suitable food and took it to the bedside, often feeding the patients themselves.

Full of warm praise, the men of the company said that the loving care shown by the comrades of the mess squad had been important in helping them to fulfil their assignments well. Encouraged, Feng Fu-sheng came to love his work even more. He saw that so long as he did as Chairman Mao taught, he could perform his duty well.

Place Mao Tsetung Thought in Command

In 1965 Feng Fu-sheng was appointed political director of the unit's commissary. To the new post he brought a firm resolve to place Mao Tsetung Thought in command of everything.

As a group, this department had not been doing very well in the

creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Feng spoke to the comrades of the wise and brilliant leadership Chairman Mao has given to the Chinese revolution and the matchless power of Mao Tsetung Thought. He helped them to understand the importance of studying Chairman Mao's works so that comrades felt a deep urge to study well. He also helped them study correctly, the way Vice-Chairman Lin summarized: "In studying the works of Chairman Mao, one should have specific problems in mind, study and apply his works in a creative way, combine study with application, first study what must be urgently applied so as to get quick results, and strive hard to apply what one is studying."

In political-ideological work, Feng Fu-sheng tries to solve the specific problems of individual comrades.

When Chen Shih-hua joined the army, the new fighter was set on mastering all the fighting skills. To his chagrin, he was assigned to the mess squad — "inglorious" work, he felt. When his family wrote and asked what work he was doing, he told them it was a "military secret". Understanding the young man quite well because

During a work break Feng Fu-sheng helps members of the mess squad get a better understanding of Chairman Mao's *Serve the People*.



Feng Fu-sheng (second right) and pilots discuss the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works.





Feng Fu-sheng speaking at a meeting called to repudiate Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line on Party building.

of his own experience, Feng Fu-sheng had many heart-to-heart talks with him. He told how he himself had once had the wrong idea about being a cook and how Chairman Mao's teachings showed him that being a cook in the revolutionary ranks was also work of honour and an important way of serving the people. With the political director's patient help, the new fighter gradually raised his political consciousness and resolved to be a cook for the revolution all his life. He also revealed his "military secret" to his family.

Fifty-three-year-old Ku Ping-jen was always diligent in his work, but didn't pay enough attention to the study of Chairman Mao's works. Feng visited old Ku at home and had a long chat with him. They talked about their bitter experience in the old society and the happiness the new society had brought them. How Chairman Mao had led the Chinese working people to liberation and how Chairman Mao's works were the life-giving root of the proletarian revolution. Before leaving, Feng Fu-sheng took from his bag a copy of *Selected Readings from Mao Tsetung's Works*, a notebook, a pencil and a pair of glasses which he gave to old Ku. Tears filled the

older man's eyes as he grasped Feng's hand. "Political director," he said, "I don't study Chairman Mao's works well. I haven't lived up to his hopes. I must learn from you and put the study of Chairman Mao's works above everything else."

Six months later, Ku Ping-jen became an activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works.

So enthusiastically did Feng Fu-sheng propagate Mao Tsetung Thought that all the comrades in the department emulated one another in the creative study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and deepened their loyalty to Chairman Mao. Since 1966 this unit has been regularly cited as an advanced collective in the study of Chairman Mao's works in the air force on the Fukien front.

Closely Follow Chairman Mao

Ever since Chairman Mao started the great proletarian cultural revolution, Feng Fu-sheng, with deep revolutionary feeling, has closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. When Chairman Mao gave his warm support to the Red Guards, Feng Fu-sheng immediately took the lead in praising their revolutionary action, putting

up posters and talking to everyone about the Red Guards' meritorious deeds in rebelling against the capitalist-roaders and all other class enemies.

In 1967 some Red Guards who had come to Fukien to exchange revolutionary experience were attacked by the handful of local capitalist-roaders. Feng and his comrades, standing firmly on the side of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, studied Chairman Mao's works together with the Red Guards and struggled shoulder to shoulder with them. Deeply touched, the young revolutionaries pinned Chairman Mao badges on Feng and his comrades and presented them with Red Guard armbands. "You bring us the invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, the greatest love and support of our beloved Chairman Mao," they said. "We will learn from the People's Liberation Army and be forever loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

On hearing our great leader Chairman Mao's fighting call, "Bombard the Headquarters", Feng Fu-sheng immediately plunged into the battle to destroy the bourgeois headquarters headed by arch renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi.

"At every critical moment of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and the two lines," Feng said, "if one hesitates even for a moment he fails to be a fighter defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

The very night the radio broadcast the militant call to criticize and repudiate Liu Shao-chi, he wrote a denunciation and right away called a rally to launch a general offensive against Liu Shao-chi. Even as the rally was being announced, a storm broke. Someone phoned: "It's blowing and raining hard. Is the rally still on?"

"Yes, even if it rains knives!" was Feng's crisp answer.

All the commanders and fighters of the commissary gathered at four o'clock in the morning. Angrily exposing Liu Shao-chi's criminal attempts to restore capitalism, Feng roused the audience's bitter hatred of this traitor. In a surge of revolutionary mass criticism, the fighters put up many kinds of wall-newspapers. Article after article came like artillery shells fired at Liu Shao-chi.

Knife and whip scars will never fade. Class hatred will always be remembered. Wherever he is, Feng Fu-sheng is always most active in revolutionary mass criticism. Once he went home on leave. During the thirty days at home, he visited all the villages within walking distance and spoke to the revolutionary masses there on 25 occasions, criticizing and repudiating Liu Shao-chi.

He leads his comrades in striving hard to remould their ideology as well as taking firm hold of the struggle against the class enemies. In the new situation of the cultural revolution, Feng Fu-sheng guides his comrades in their study to a greater understanding of the three good old articles (Chairman Mao's *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*), giving them a deeper insight into Chairman Mao's teaching on serving the people.

"To serve the people wholly and entirely," he explained, "we must never forget class struggle, always keep a tight hold on the rifle and the pen, and fight for the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must take a firm and clear-cut stand and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with our lives if necessary. We must bring into full play a revolutionary rebel spirit and fight for the complete destruction of the old world. We must have faith in and rely on the masses, be a willing pupil of the masses and a servant of the people."

A Constant Loyal Heart

Feng Fu-sheng has since been promoted to vice-head of the political department of an air force communications station.

On taking up the new leading post, his first action was to restudy Chairman Mao's teaching: "**The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people.**" He regularly takes part in labour and keeps to the true qualities of the working people, regarding it as an important part of the duties of a leading cadre. In the army

kitchen he works as a cook. In the countryside he works like any other commune member. Traveling on the train, he serves as a conductor. Often fighters say to him, "You've got far too much to do. We'll do all the manual jobs."

"You can do all the manual jobs," replies Feng, "but you cannot revolutionize my thinking for me. Labour is the post for me to fight and prevent revisionism, to learn from the masses and show boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao. I will never leave this post."

Busy as he is, Feng Fu-sheng makes even stricter demands on himself and the fighters in study. He lives and labours together with them. More important, he studies together with them, fights self-interest and repudiates revisionist ideas together with them. With Mao Tsetung Thought he nurtures the political growth of the fighters, with Mao Tsetung Thought he brings them up to be successors to communism. Such is the way he demonstrates his boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To the fighters, Feng Fu-sheng is a fine leader and a fine comrade-in-arms.

Feng Fu-sheng (in light uniform) exchanges experience with other representatives to the air force's Second Conference of Activists in the Study of Chairman Mao's Works.



Exploring the Secrets of the

IN the excellent situation which great and decisive victory in the proletarian cultural revolution has created and with the warm concern and direct support of the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, a scientific research group has conducted the most comprehensive ground and

airborne observations of a solar eclipse ever made in China. This was the total and partial eclipse over our country's western region on September 22, 1968.

The group carried out every part of its work under the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought. Led by the working class, it was made up of some 100 workers,

revolutionary scientists and revolutionary young people from the Peking Astronomical Observatory, the Tzuchin Shan (Purple Mountain) Observatory, the Institute of Geophysics, the Institute of Atmospheric Physics, all under the Chinese Academy of Sciences; the Central Meteorological Bureau; higher educational institutions; and the Science and Technology

Revolutionary young people and a P.L.A. fighter preparing for the observation with a China-made telescope.



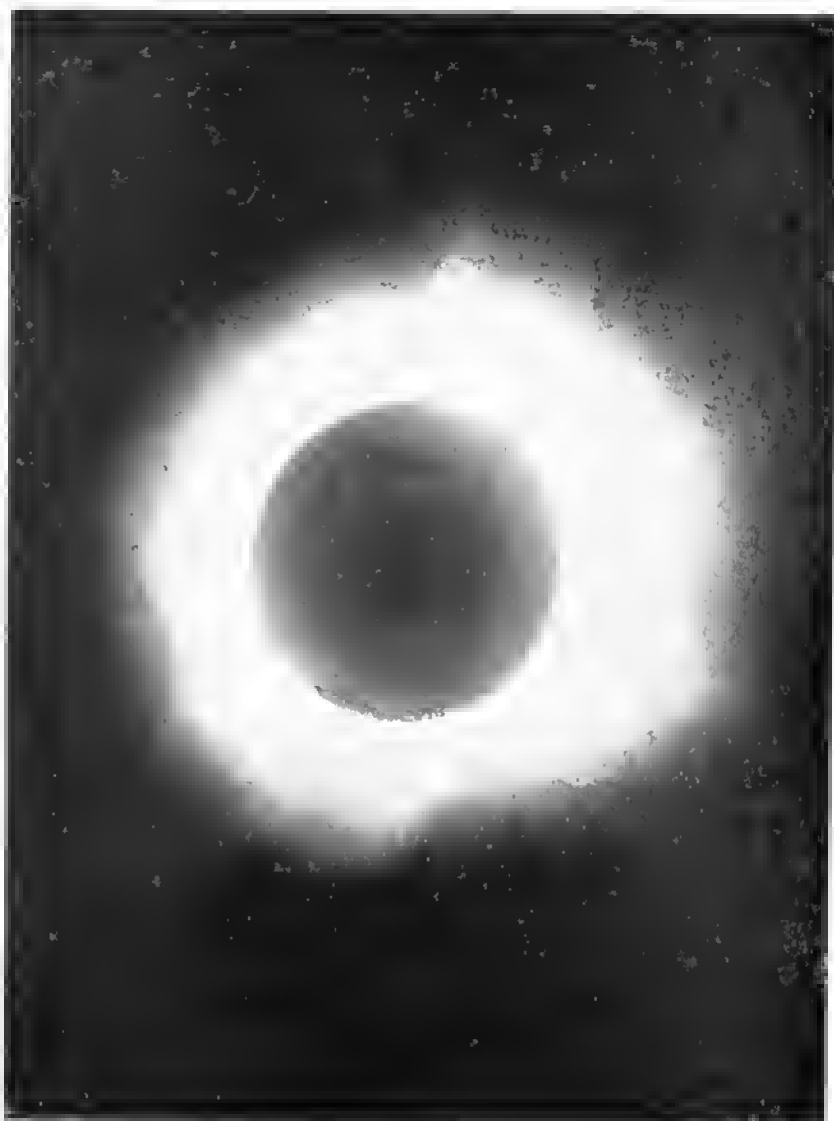
Sun

Commission for National Defence of the People's Liberation Army.

The dozens of research items included coordinated observation of the effect of the active regions of the sun on the ionosphere, ground and airborne observations of corona-zodiacal light, and geophysical and atmospheric effects during the eclipse. A wealth of comprehensive information on the effect of the solar active regions on the ionosphere was obtained in coordinated radioastrophysics and ionospheric physics observations. The corona-zodiacal light observation was carried out from an aircraft with non-hermetic cabin at an altitude of 11,000 metres and the observed locations reached much farther out from the solar limb than ever achieved by any other country. Very clear photographs of the corona were taken and considerable data on the atmospheric and geophysical effects of the total solar eclipse obtained, thereby going one step further in the study of sun-moon-earth relations. This ended the imperialist and modern revisionist countries' monopoly on solar eclipse data and put China in the advanced ranks of world solar eclipse research. The success of the observation was a great victory for the invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and his proletarian revolutionary line, a fruitful result of the great proletarian cultural revolution and a blow to the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries and their lackey, Liu Shao-chi.

Reactionary Bourgeois Academic 'Authorities' Challenged

A fierce struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines revolved around the observation. The agents of the renegade,



The total solar eclipse photographed over western China on the afternoon of September 22, 1968.

Solar Eclipse Research

China has been observing solar eclipses for many centuries. More than 3,200 years ago, China's labouring people made the first observation of a total eclipse of the sun in human history, and left mankind a highly valuable scientific record.

The sun's activity greatly influences radio wave propagation, sometimes causing fadeout in short-wave communications. It influences the earth's electric and magnetic fields and the weather. Thus, the study of the sun is of great value to national defence and the national economy.

A solar eclipse offers a very important opportunity for studying the sun. Though it is possible with the help of advanced instruments to study the sun at ordinary times, this is difficult because the earth's atmosphere impedes the observation of many of the sun's phenomena or distorts them. It is particularly difficult to observe the corona. During a total solar eclipse, however, the moon slowly covers and then uncovers various features of the solar disc, giving us an opportunity to study some of these separately and their effects on the ionosphere.

traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi in scientific circles, and reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" raised objections as far back as 1962 at a conference on planning scientific research. They tried to prevent observation of the 1968 total solar eclipse on the grounds that "conditions for the observation are poor, no positive results can be achieved and it will not be of much scientific value".

Five years elapsed. In March 1968, during the revolutionary mass criticism, some "nobodies" in the Chinese Academy of Sciences angrily asked the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" why they had turned down the plan to observe the total solar eclipse, an opportunity China would have only once in decades. And why did they twaddle about "not much scientific value"? The revolutionary masses exposed their "scientific value" point-blank as nothing more than chasing after personal recognition and award and the attempt to get their "scientific theses" published. They pointed out: "Our scientific undertakings serve proletarian politics. What benefits socialist construction is of the greatest scientific value."

The "nobodies" won the support of the proletarian revolutionaries in scientific research institutes and of the revolutionary committees at all levels in the units concerned. Comrades participating in the total solar eclipse observation thoroughly repudiated the tremendous crimes in the field of scientific research of Liu Shao-chi, the lackey of imperialism, modern revisionism and the Kuomintang reactionaries, and his agents. The solar observation was a political battle against imperialism and revisionism, a struggle to catch up with and surpass advanced world scientific and technological levels — and the comrades of the solar observation group were determined to win it.

Fixing the plan for the observation and study of this eclipse also involved a struggle between two lines and two roads. Unreconciled

to their failure, some reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" continued to sabotage the plan. They babbled, "So far as this total solar eclipse is concerned, the sun will be low and the duration of totality short. In the light of foreign experience, nothing will come of it." They also claimed, "It is absolutely impossible for you to complete all the preparatory work in six months." After the observation group was set up, revolutionary scientists and young people submitted a plan which directly served China's socialist construction and was of significance in catching up with and surpassing world levels. The reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities", however, attacked it viciously. "Don't stick your neck out and blow your own trumpet, aiming beyond your reach," they said. "No foreign country has ever undertaken such a project. You'd better come down to earth and work on some traditional matters!" They ridiculed the workers who had fought their way into the field of scientific research during the cultural revolution: "Can you read foreign books? If you people can go up to the sky, then chicken feathers can too."

But the "nobodies" waged a tit-for-tat struggle against them: "So long as objective conditions permit, it is absolutely possible for us to win victory through our subjective efforts. You only know how to crawl at a snail's pace behind the imperialists and modern revisionists! We are determined to blaze trails untrodden by the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries and climb peaks they dare not climb!" Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." "Our goal must be attained. Our goal can certainly be attained."

Working Class Courageously Leads Scientific Research

In fulfilling the task of observing this total solar eclipse, the working

class boldly took over scientific research and gave full play to its wisdom, talents and creativeness. This has fully proved the truth of Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis that "without the leadership of the working class revolution fails and that with the leadership of the working class revolution triumphs".

With the workers exercising direct leadership at many important observation posts, the observation group held high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, put politics in command and maintained a vigorous fighting spirit. The workers directed the work and took the lead in the battle at every key moment during the observation. They shouldered the difficult task of making the needed instruments, although they lacked equipment, data and enough time for the preparatory work. With the greatest loyalty to Chairman Mao, they made this pledge: "We are determined to observe this total solar eclipse with Chinese designed and made instruments. We will make what other countries do not yet have, as well as what they already have!"

Smashing foreign stereotypes, young women workers in a Peking factory fulfilled in a short time the task of producing anti-reflection chemical coating on extra large pieces of glass over twenty times the size described in foreign technical literature. This miraculous achievement surpassed advanced world levels.

Chinese workers also in a short time made the country's first high-sensitive, low fog-level, fine and uniform-grained photographic plates for astronomical use which greatly surpassed advanced international levels. This ended the dependence of China's astronomical work on photographic plates from imperialist and modern revisionist countries.

With great initiative and daring, workers and revolutionary scientific and technical personnel at the Institute of Geophysics of the Chi-



Members of the observation team, P.L.A. fighters and the local poor and lower-middle peasants study Chairman Mao's works during a break in installation work.

nese Academy of Sciences fought day and night to catch up with and surpass advanced international levels. In a little over a month they designed and made all the geomagnetic instruments needed for the observation and also produced a number of instruments never made before in China.

The creation of the interference light filter was another great achievement. In the past, the Soviet revisionists charged China 400,000 yuan for a piece of equipment with an interference light filter. A "specialist" from another revisionist country who came to China bragged that his country had only taken five years to make one. But the revolutionary workers and staff of the Nanking Astronomical Instruments Plant produced an interference light filter in just a few months, cheaper and superior to the one sold by the Soviet revisionists and up to advanced international levels.

Workers in a factory belonging to the Chinese People's Liberation Army courageously undertook to make radiotelescope antennae up to advanced world levels. In 1953, under the signboard of "joint Sino-Soviet observation of annular solar eclipse", a Soviet eclipse expedition sent by the Soviet revisionist leading clique came to China to get hold of data on this eclipse. After the observation was completed, they left behind a worn-out radiotelescope antenna and the Soviet revisionist leading clique shamelessly described this as "helping China develop radio astronomy". Later, the Khrushchev revisionist clique took back even this old antenna. But the Soviet revisionists' obstruction and sabotage could not deter the dauntless Chinese working class. Worker comrades at the P.L.A. factory who had turned out China's first radiotelescope antenna once again actively responded to Chairman Mao's call to "**grasp revolution and spur production**", Fired

with bitter hatred for imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and with the revolutionary spirit of "**seize the day, seize the hour**", they cooperated with revolutionary scientists and made the antennae in only three months.

The workers also joined in the analysis and calculations of the observational results. In the past, the "elite" — the reactionary bourgeois "authorities" — stole the results of the work of the "lowly" — the workers. They tried to scare them off with foreign languages, "theories" and the "mystery" of scientific knowledge. But facts have proved that the workers who manufactured, installed and maintained the astronomical instruments have the richest experience. They are quick and accurate in making calculations. And it was the workers who pointed out and corrected the mistakes of the intellectuals in their work. The "lowly" are the most intelligent!

Maturing under Re-education by Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

"Learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers! In the heat of struggle, temper hearts which are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao!" This was the pledge of the intellectuals in the observation group.

In mid-August 1968, members of the airborne observation team arrived at the airport which was to be their base during the solar eclipse. They were high in spirits and waiting anxiously to plunge into the battle to fly at the required high altitudes. Trial flights began. Above 8,000 metres, some of them kept vomiting or had acute headaches, stomach discomfort or numbness in the limb joints. At 10,000 metres, some of them had to lie down. Acute high-altitude sickness tested them and caused a fierce ideological struggle in their minds whether to advance or retreat.

At this point, the People's Liberation Army greatly educated the intellectuals with their firm and strong fighting will and their tenacious spirit which overcomes all difficulties. When a few intellectuals wavered, a deputy regimental commander encouraged them to fight bravely by telling them about Huang Chi-kuang who threw himself on an enemy machine gun to enable his comrades to make a charge. He told them of the firm and indomitable spirit of the Chinese Red Army men who climbed the snow-covered mountains and crossed the treacherous marshlands during the Long March. Very moved, Hsiao Ku, a mechanic, said, "How many times in our lives do we get such a glorious task from our beloved Chairman Mao! We will do it even if we give our lives for it!" Firm pledges like this inspired everyone to brave all difficulties and go forward courageously.

Chao Hsiu-ching, a young woman revolutionary in the airborne

observation team, waged a fierce struggle in her mind over her high-altitude sickness after a series of test flights. She thought of Chang Szu-teh who served the people wholly and entirely, of the Foolish Old Man's determination to surmount every difficulty and Doctor Bethune's communist spirit of absolute selflessness. She thought even more of the hope Chairman Mao places on China's younger generation and his deep concern for them. She made up her mind: "I must fulfil my task! Even if something happens to me, at least it will be contributing to the research on the high-altitude reactions of women." With infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao, she was ready.

The next day, Chao Hsiu-ching boarded the plane determinedly. Not well, and suffering again from high-altitude sickness, she had a headache and a pain in her side. With Chairman Mao's words: "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory**" in her mind, she tenaciously overcame her difficulties and fulfilled her task splendidly. When her comrades praised her, she only said, "All credit should go to Chairman Mao. Every victory depends on Mao Tsetung Thought!"

Inspired by Mao Tsetung Thought, the team members displayed fearless revolutionary heroism and flew at an altitude of 11,000 metres aboard an aircraft with non-hermetic cabin for the observation. This broke the world record of 9,000 metres set by a foreign country and enabled them to obtain the world's most complete high-altitude data on a total solar eclipse.

While preparations for the solar eclipse were in full swing, observation teams in the snow and storm-swept mountains met all kinds of difficulties. Some intellectuals began to feel uncertain. To help them raise their class consciousness and strengthen their confidence in victory, the workers and P.L.A. men held meetings to

exchange experience in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and to educate in class struggle by contrasting past bitterness with present happiness. With deep hatred, worker Chang Chi-fu condemned the evil old society by telling of the blood and tears in his family history. He used his own experience of being emancipated, becoming a master of the country and maturing politically to praise the wisdom and greatness of Chairman Mao. "Who saved our lives and who gave us political power?" he demanded. "Chairman Mao! Now Chairman Mao gives us this glorious task. We must complete it with determination, even if we have to go without meals and sleep and lose weight. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the Chinese people have never known stopping or retreat. We only know how to go forward!"

After such lively lessons in class struggle, the members of the observation teams were in high spirits and began to understand a profound truth: that the working class is not afraid of hardships and always stands in the forefront of struggle because they think only of Chairman Mao, of applying Mao Tsetung Thought and of doing everything for the revolution.

Re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers, the revolutionary intellectuals struggled constantly to rid their minds of bourgeois ideas. This greatly strengthened their determination to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels. As a result, they overcame every difficulty and, along with the workers and P.L.A. comrades, worked wonders on September 22, 1968. They gathered a great amount of scientific information for many branches of science, including optical astronomy, radio astronomy, meteorology, geophysics and atmospheric physics, all under the severe conditions of a low-hanging sun and fleeting total eclipse.

Telling Revolutionary Stories

TELLING revolutionary stories is a popular form of proletarian oral literature in rural China. The storytellers are an important force in propagating Mao Tsetung Thought, defeating capitalist forces and taking over culture in the countryside.

In the farming areas around Shanghai, telling revolutionary stories began back in the big leap forward of 1958. In 1962, at the 10th Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee, Chairman Mao said: "Never forget class struggle." The storytellers increased their activities in the stirring class struggle, winning the prompt approval of Secretary Ko Ching-shih of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, a good student of Chairman Mao.

Telling revolutionary stories developed vigorously in Shanghai and its ten counties. By the end of 1965 there were 10,000 amateur storytellers. Today, storytelling is a regular thing in the area's 3,000 production teams, 100 market towns, 400 teahouses and 170 storytelling theatres—a mighty force pounding at every kind of feudal and bourgeois thinking.

Mao Tsetung Thought is the red thread running through these militant stories. They directly serve the three great revolutionary movements: the class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

In Chenghsi commune's Hsinlu brigade, the storyteller exposed an unreformed landlord by putting his attempt to corrupt the brigade's cadres into a story. Widely told, the story stimulated the brigade members' struggle against the class enemy. As spring sowing approached in the Huochu brigade last year, some people wanted to make more money by planting more watermelons. Its storyteller promptly came out with "Making Plans", a scathing repudiation of this Liu Shao-chi idea of "money in command". The capitalist trend stopped. "The Tachai People" by the Shengli brigade's storyteller so affected the members that they raised the slogan, "Wrest grain

from the river banks!" and in a short period turned 20 *mu* of wasteland into grain land.

Storytellers are the mobile propagators of Mao Tsetung Thought. Without makeup, props or stage, they perform wherever there are people—in fields, threshing grounds, teahouses, boats, buses, bus stations, wharves, before or after meetings, in family study classes, even in courtyards where people enjoy the cool evening air. Their stories run from 2,000 to 5,000 words and last 10 to 30 minutes. In the peasants' own language, they are easily understood, remembered and passed around.



Chi Yung-fang telling a story to commune members.

Today's revolutionary stories are in the finest tradition of Chinese folk literature. Always with interesting plots, they are very popular with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

How does a story originate? It begins with the storyteller, cadres and peasants discussing a theme and plot. Put together in rough form, it is then told several times for the peasants' comments, suggestions and criticism. Revising the story, the teller writes it down and tells it again for more comments and improvements. The masses are both listeners and co-writers.

Storytelling is not a separate job, even though the storytellers may have written fine stories. They are brigade members who work in productive labour as anyone else. Like everyone else, they constantly try to temper themselves in class struggle, productive work and scientific experiment, advancing vigorously in the revolutionary direction pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Chi Yung-fang is one of the outstanding storytellers of the Shanghai area. Thirty-six years old and of poor peasant origin, he is a member of Hsinwu commune and has never left the countryside. With only four years of schooling, he began writing poems during the big leap forward of 1958. He has written more than 900 poems and over 20 revolutionary stories.

His stories leave deep impressions on the workers of Shanghai and peasants of the surrounding countryside. The peasants say of Chi Yung-fang, "He can sing, write, tell a story and work — he's our very own scholar of the soil." One day at work he saw an old peasant jump three times into the icy water trying to block a hole in the sluice gate. Deeply moved, he spent the night writing "The Search".

The Search

CHI YUNG-FANG

IT is night. Bitter cold. A howling northwest wind. The water has frozen solid in the furrows. But though the world outside is bound in ice and snow, the elub of the Red Star production brigade is filled with rejoicing and warmth. Some are beating gongs, some are beating drums. Why? There's going to be a meeting to send off four representatives to the conference of poor and lower-middle peasants of Sungehing county.

It looks as though everyone has arrived. The Party secretary announces the opening of the meeting. Some children come forward to pin big red paper flowers on the representatives. That's strange, there's one flower too many! How can that be? The Party secretary looks around. Why, one of the four representatives is missing. Which one? Oh, yes, Chou Yi-hsiu, the storhouse keeper of the Chungshing production team.

He's 59 years old but does his share of work as well as any able-bodied man. He has been cited as a pacesetter of the production team and this year is being given the commendation of model commune member. People within three li never call him by his given name but always the nickname of "Make a Round". Why? Because every night after work he always makes a round of the fields before leaving. Eighty per cent of the Red Star brigade's fields are low-lying and surrounded by dykes. Chou Yi-hsiu makes a round of the fields to make sure there's no breach or hole in the dykes and water coming through. The commune members say of him, "He's

the first to go to work, the last to leave work, and before leaving the fields he always makes another round."

Now Chou is one of the principal members of tonight's meeting. Why isn't he here?

"I saw him earlier in the day," the Party secretary says. "carrying manure baskets on his shoulder pole and making his way to one plot after another. Could it be that he caught cold? Whatever's happened, he surely would have asked his wife to let us know." The secretary is puzzled and shakes his head.

Accountant Hsiao Wang says, "I'll go and look for him, Secretary." He trots out in a hurry. All wait anxiously.

After a while, Hsiao Wang runs in, panting. "Secretary," he calls out, "I went to Uncle Chou's home, but only the 'Iron General' was guarding the door — the lock. I went to the store-house and saw only the words 'Prevent Fire' on the door. I pushed at the door but it wouldn't open. I went to the barn and heard rustling noises inside. He must be in there, I told myself happily. I called out, but no one answered. I turned on my flashlight and looked. There was no one in it, only the cow, covered with a quilt.

"Then I went to Uncle Wang's, the father of our P.L.A. soldier. Uncle Wang said yes, Uncle Chou had been there but left after stacking his firewood for him. He didn't even stop to smoke a pipe. Then I thought perhaps he had gone to Widow Wang's. I went there and

found Mother Wang grinning from ear to ear, so happy that there were tears in her eyes. I asked her why she was so happy. She said, 'Uncle Chou is such a wonderful man.' Yes, he had just been there, fetched water and filled up her jar, put her cabbages away to be salted, and slacked up the hay. And then he left in a hurry. . . . I just can't find him, Secretary."

"I'm . . . m . . ." says the secretary. "Well, let's all go and look for him." Hsiao Wang's report both pleases him and puzzles him. He is glad to know that Chou Yi-hsiu has lived up to the fine spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants, seeing to it that the family of the P.L.A. soldier and the widow with no children are all taken care of before he leaves for the county town. But the secretary is puzzled because he can't imagine where Uncle Chou can be.

Well, the fact is that Chou Yi-hsiu, after checking the storehouse, covering the cow and giving all the help he could to Uncle Wang and Mother Wang, had headed for the club to catch the send-off meeting. Some distance from the club he came to a wooden bridge. The waves in the stream were rolling like kids turning somersaults, plopping up and down. "Pretty rough," Old Chou thought to himself. "Can anything happen to the dyke? I'll be leaving for the county town tomorrow and be away for a couple of days. I'd better make a round of the dykes now to make sure the fields are all right. Then I can go to the meeting without worrying." He drew his foot back from the bridge and turned toward the fields.

Chou Yi-hsiu came to Liberation Dyke and examined it closely inch by inch. When he came to the sluice gate, his heart almost jumped up into his mouth. The gate was obviously open, for water was pouring through it into the fields.

The water in the furrows of beans, wheat and rapeseed had risen almost as high as the ridges. Now if the summer crops are flooded too long, no matter how much fertilizer you give them, they're as good as thrown into the Whangpoo River. If that happened, there'd be no crops worth talking about.

Chou Yi-hsiu felt as if a knife had stuck in his heart. He hurried down to the edge of the stream, peeled off his padded jacket and trousers to get into the water and close the sluice gate. The wind was blowing harder now and he was shivering all over in his undershirt and pants. His teeth chattered like bamboo clappers. Suddenly across his mind flashed the area's three targets: a thousand *jin* of grain per *mu*, a hundred *jin* of cotton per *mu*, two hundred *jin* of rapeseed per *mu*. His eyes lit up. Save the collective's crops, no matter what!

He jumped into the water with a splash and groped his way in the dark to the sluice gate. He felt the gate with his hands. Why, the tenon on one side of the gate had rotted off and let a panel of the gate fall over. Water was pouring through into the fields. Chou Yi-hsiu took a deep breath, submerged and tried to set the panel in place. But the fast current only knocked it down again. No other way but to find the carpenter. Laboriously, Chou Yi-hsiu crawled back up on the bank.

From the bank he took another look. Water was filling up the fields fast. By the time he found the carpenter and brought him here, the rape seedlings would be completely under water. He must block the opening right now or their targets would not be met.

He picked up his padded jacket and jumped into the water a second time, groped his way to the gate and stuffed his jacket into the opening. When the jacket was only half way through, he couldn't hold

his breath any longer and swallowed several mouthfuls of water. He surfaced, took a deep breath, clenched his teeth and, holding the jacket tightly, dived again. Finally he got the opening blocked. By the time he clambered up on the bank, a swarm of golden flies seemed to be buzzing in front of his eyes. He reeled and crumpled to the ground. . . .

Just at this moment, the Party secretary, the other three representatives and some companions are running toward the dyke, probing the darkness with their flashlights. A shaft of light falls on the spot above the sluice gate and the Party secretary lets out a shout, "Here he is. Come quickly!" He takes off his padded jacket and spreads it over Chou Yi-hsiu and they carry him home. The three representatives stay behind to find the carpenter and fix the sluice gate.

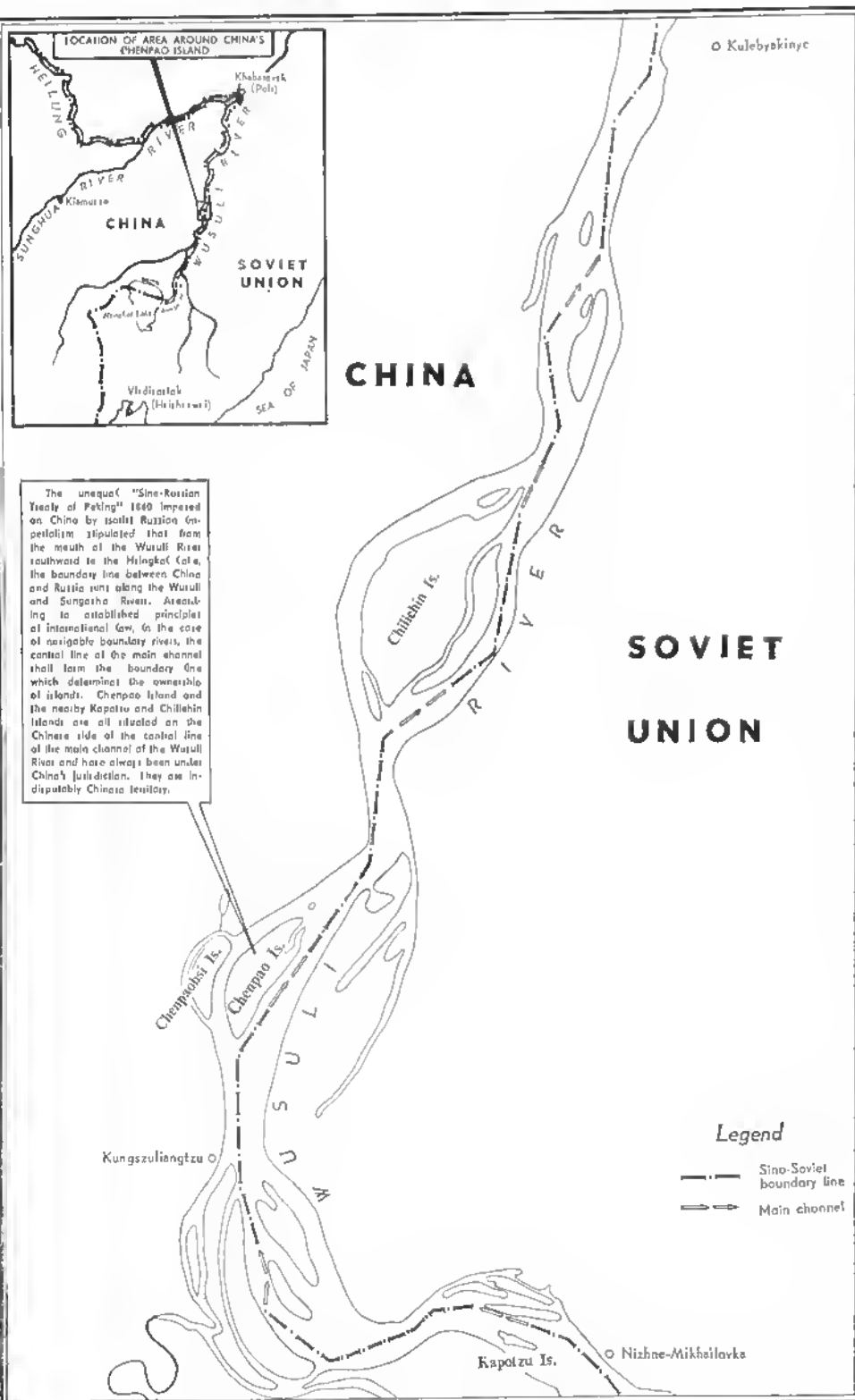
At Chou's home, someone goes to fetch the doctor, someone feeds him ginger soup, another rubs him down. Many hands provide great strength. After a while, Chou Yi-hsiu comes to. The minute he opens his eyes, he starts up off the bed, gathers the quilt around him and dashes for the door, crying, "The hole . . . stop up that hole . . . !" Before he can finish he passes out again. He is lifted and put on the bed. The Party secretary bends over and says softly into his ear, "Don't worry, Old Chou. We've got the gate all fixed." Chou Yi-hsiu slowly comes to, a smile lighting his face.

The next morning the dock is covered with people coming to see the representatives off to the conference. From the boat, Chou Yi-hsiu and the other three peasants, big red flowers pinned on their jackets, wave to the people. The whistle blows. Cheers go up. The boat moves off for the county town in the glow of the morning sun.

Smashing the Soviet Revisionists' Aggressive Ambitions

— Evidence of Soviet Revisionists' Crime in Intruding into China's Chenpao Island on March 15, 1969

SKETCH MAP SHOWING SINO-SOVIET BOUNDARY LINE IN AREA AROUND CHINESE TERRITORY CHENPAO ISLAND



On March 15, 1969, beginning from the early morning, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique sent dozens of tanks and armoured vehicles and large numbers of armed troops across the main channel of the ice-bound Wusuli River to intrude into China's territory Chenpao Island and the Chinese waterway west of the island. The intruders opened cannon and gun fire on the Chinese frontier guards patrolling the island. Compelled to fight back in self-defense, our frontier guards dealt the intruders heavy blows.

The desperate Soviet revisionist renegade clique went so far as to frenziedly direct its frontier troops to use heavy artillery to shell China's Chenpao Island and areas west of the island. The shelling reached as much as seven kilometres inside Chinese territory. At the same time, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique continued sending armoured vehicles, tanks and armed troops to make assaults on the Chinese frontier guards.

This is another incident of bloodshed created by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique after provoking the grave blunder incident in March 2 and continuing to send troops to intrude into China's territory Chendao Island to conduct armed provocations, despite the repeated warnings of our government.

Chenpao Island is Chinese territory. Even the Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking, an unequal treaty which Soviet imperialism imposed on the Qing dynasty government in 1860, recognized Chenpao Island as irrefutably belonging to China.

The aim of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in carrying on armed provocations is to stir up anti-China sentiments among the people in the Soviet Union in order to divert their daily growing dissatisfaction and resistance against its bourgeois fascist rule and at the same time to curry favour with U.S. imperialism so that the two of them could further their counter-revolutionary plots on a global scale.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching: "We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack", the Chinese frontier guards, armed with the inviolable Mao Tse-tung Thought, meted out severe punishment to the Soviet revisionist intruders and triumphantly safeguarded the sacred territory of our great socialist motherland.



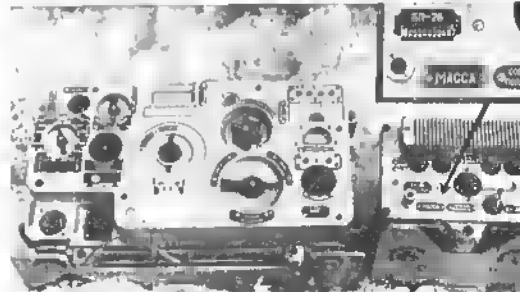
Above: According to established principles of international law, in the case of navigable boundary rivers, the central line of the main channel should form the boundary line which determines the ownership of islands in the river. The arrow indicates the main channel of the Wusuli River, the triangle the southern end of China's Chenpan Island and the circle the northeastern part of the island. It can be clearly seen that Chenpan Island is located on China's side of the central line of the main channel.



Left: Four tanks of the Soviet armed troops intruding into the Chinese waterway west of China's Chenpan Island.

Lower left: After suffering heavy blows from the Chinese frontier guards, the Soviet armed troops fled helter-skelter. This is part of the arms, ammunition and equipment captured by the Chinese frontier guards.

Below: A radio transmitter-receiver (upper photo) and a telescopic sight (lower photo) found in a tank captured by the Chinese frontier guards from the Soviet armed troops.



A New Kind of Lesson

YUNG HUNG

WHEN Chairman Mao wrote his May 7, 1966 directive, after which our school is named, he said this about students: "While their main task is to study, they should also learn other things. . . ." We follow this teaching. For example, in a course on basic agricultural knowledge, our second grade in the junior middle section of the May 7 School chose a lesson on fertilizer because of its immediate application to the coming spring ploughing.

Naturally, the poor and lower-middle peasants, who have most experience, and the workers who make chemical fertilizers would be the best authorities to teach us. So we asked an old poor peasant, a part-time teacher called Uncle Nieh, to give us the first lesson.

As soon as he stepped into our classroom, he began with a lesson in class struggle, a thing he stressed in his talks with us. "Fourteen or fifteen years old!" he said. "How lucky you are to be able to study in such a fine classroom. This is possible because we have the good leadership of Chairman Mao. In the old society, when I was your age, I gathered manure every day. Once when I passed a schoolroom and looked inside, the teacher rushed out and kicked me. 'Get away from here and be quick about it!' he shouted. 'What is a beggar like you doing here?' In the old society we poor people had no power. We couldn't even look into a school, let alone study in one. I envy you today! People

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used to look down on manure collecting. Well, I still collect manure, but it is an honour because I do it for the revolution. Now Chairman Mao urges the intellectuals to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants."

Uncle Nieh deepened his lesson on class struggle by telling us his own story of the suffering which exploitation always brings.

To explain the importance of fertilizer for good crops, he began with some peasant proverbs easy to understand: "If the crops get no manure, farming is just fooling around." "Crops are like flowers; they depend on fertilizer." Then, using his experience and knowledge of our local soil and crop conditions, he said that the particular crop determines what fertilizer to use, and the type of soil decides the kind of manure.

He illustrated this with how brick-bed fertilizer works. (In north China, peasants sleep on large beds made of earthen bricks, heated in the winter. When the beds are taken apart, the soot-covered bricks are crushed and used as fertilizer. — Ed.) Spread this on leeks, he said, and they grow strong and bright green. But put it on turnips and they become dry. Another example was chicken manure. Small in amount, it is nevertheless rich and good for growing seedlings.

Turning to chemical fertilizers, he said, "We get good results only when we apply it in the right way and at the right time. And the most important thing is to water the crops at the right time after we apply the fertilizer." He discussed

how timing and quantity is controlled in applying fertilizers.

Uncle Nieh's graphic lectures based on practical experience kept the students on the edge of their seats with interest.

When he spoke of his experience with the bad effect of certain chemical fertilizers on alkaline soil, some of the students asked why. The full-time chemistry teacher, who had been listening, stood up and explained the chemical reasons for this. To help the students understand, he demonstrated the chemistry of it there in the classroom. He mixed a small amount of ammonium sulphate — the chemical fertilizer — with soda which is alkali — like the soil — then added water and heated it. A bad smell arose, showing that ammonium sulphate fertilizer quickly evaporates when mixed with alkali soil.

While Uncle Nieh gave the main part of the lesson, the chemistry teacher summed up. He explained that there are two main kinds of fertilizer: organic, which is animal or green manure; and inorganic, which is chemical fertilizer. He gave the details of the variety, composition and properties of chemical fertilizers and their relationship to organic fertilizers. The lesson took 70 minutes.

CHAIRMAN MAO teaches us that "knowledge can in no way be separated from practice", that "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience". If, then, we want to understand the feelings of the poor and lower-middle peasants and to learn agricultural knowledge, we must go into actual farming practice among the peasants. This is why the teachers and students followed the lesson on fertilizer by spending half a day collecting manure.

But the weather suddenly turned cold. The school leaders hesitated for fear that the students would get sick if they went out. But the young people were determined.

"When Uncle Nieh collected manure as a child," they said, "he suffered under much harder conditions than these. We shouldn't forget. The cold weather is a good chance to steel ourselves." Enthusiastically, they set out to work in the piercing wind, unafraid of getting tired or dirty. That afternoon, they gathered 1,500 kilograms of manure. Such work both strengthened their understanding of the theory they had learned in the classroom and deepened their love for labour and the working people.

The next day, the teachers and students went to the new, modern Hopei Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant (See story on page 11) for on-the-spot learning. First the workers told them the history of the struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line in building the plant. Then they took the students to see the process of production and explain it to them. The students not only learned how chemical fertilizer is produced, but saw with their own eyes the brilliant achievements of China's chemical fertilizer industry and the soaring and selfless enthusiasm of the working class which the great proletarian cultural revolution had released. They gained more confidence in being re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

After our lesson on fertilizer ended, the class began to sum up its experience. Everyone agreed that this way of teaching was correct, the method flexible and the result very good. They said, "In such a lesson we have not only a full-time but a part-time teacher, not only education in class struggle but basic agricultural knowledge, not only theory but also practice. We understand the lessons easily, learn them fast and remember them well. We want more lessons like this."

In a factory, students listen to a worker explain technical innovations.



Veteran worker Lei Tsung-jung teaches the students from Chairman Mao's *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society*.



Nieh Tsai, a poor peasant in the old society, gives a lesson on different types of soil.





P.L.A. men and a Tibetan brother in a heart-to-heart talk.

The Hearts of the P.L.A. Men and the Tibetan People Beat as One

Staff Reporter

THE men of a People's Liberation Army unit stationed on the Tibetan highlands have such warm and brotherly relations with the peasants and herdsmen there that it is called a "fish-and-water" relationship. The unit propagates Mao Tsetung Thought with great enthusiasm among their Tibetan brothers, keeps them informed on the excellent situation in the proletarian cultural revolution, treats the sick and struggles side by side with them against natural calamities.

Bringing Chairman Mao's Voice to Every Tent

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution began, the unit has sent a number of Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams climbing over snowclad

mountains and wading through swift streams to bring Mao Tsetung Thought to the Tibetan people in many villages and pastures.

One team of ten fighters includes a motorcyclist, truck driver, cook, health worker, telephone operator, telegrapher and a barber. One day they set out with Chairman Mao's portraits held high and red flags flying, leading horses carrying musical instruments, luggage, tents and food, and climbed over high peaks to reach Hsichtsun Valley in the Himalayas. Here lived only nine herdsmen's families of 54 people. But the families lived in six places many kilometres apart, three in one place, two in another and the other four in different locations. The propaganda team went to each place to give a performance.

Their programme included the dances "Herdsmen Are Happy to Get the Precious Books of Chairman Mao's Works" and "Red Guards from the Grasslands Meet Chairman Mao", presented to the enthusiastic cheers and applause of the herdsmen. After the programme, the fighters set about helping the people, treating illnesses, discussing problems, giving haircuts. They brought them up to date on the developments in the cultural revolution and Chairman Mao's latest instructions, and presented them with Chairman Mao portraits and badges and *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung* in the Tibetan language. In high spirits, the herdsmen told them, "Thank you, *Chingdrolmagmi* (Liberation Army), for bringing Chairman Mao's voice into our tents!"

Because of the scattered homes, the audience was never more than eight or nine people. After several days of travelling from one place to another, when the team had visited nearly all the tents, they learned that a woman named Drongpa had not seen their performance because she had been ill. The team sent seven of its members. After climbing two mountains and walking for more than half a day, they found the woman alone in her tent, husband and son out with the herd.

"Drongpa," the team comrades said at the door of her tent, "Chairman Mao has sent us! We heard you are ill, so we came especially to see you."

Deeply moved, Drongpa got up and poured each one a cup of butter tea. The health worker examined her and gave her treatment. The team members discussed the significance of the cultural revolution with her, the excellent situation in the country and Chairman Mao's latest instructions. They gave her three Chairman Mao badges and a copy of Chairman Mao's *Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune*, and *The Foolish Old*

Man Who Removed the Mountains in Tibetan. First she held them close to her heart. Then she raised them high and cried, "Long live Chairman Mao! Long long live Chairman Mao!"

The fighters very earnestly gave her a performance right there in her tent. Their one-person audience kept saying over and over, "Wonderful! Really wonderful!"

Heal the Wounded, Rescue the Dying

Following Chairman Mao's teaching to serve the people wholly and entirely, the unit's medical personnel treat their Tibetan brothers with profound proletarian class feeling.

One day Aunt Tsamchod in Ga village suddenly fainted and fell to the ground. When army doctor Li Huan-chang was notified, he and two health workers hurried to the village and found the woman's life in danger. Trachea blocked by a mass of phlegm, she was breathing with great difficulty. Li Huan-chang knew that he must remove the phlegm. But he had not brought the suction apparatus and

there was no time to fetch it. He seemed to hear Chairman Mao's words about Dr. Norman Bethune having "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" and how a Communist should be "more concerned about others than about himself". He thought of Wang Chieh and Liu Ying-chun, P.L.A. heroes who gave their lives to save others. He tried using the tube of his stethoscope, but it was too small. Then he pressed his mouth to the patient's and sucked with all his might. At last the throat was cleared and Aunt Tsamchod was saved. Moved by Li Huan-chang's spirit, the comrades cheered, "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

One Saturday at midnight, someone telephoned to say that Yeshedrolma, wife of the leader of Hungwei production brigade, was very ill. The doctor and a health worker set out at once. But they were stopped on the road by several Tibetans who said, "Yeshedrolma is already hopeless. You can go back now. Thank you for coming."

The doctor and the health worker, however, did not turn back.

The P.L.A. Mao Tselung Thought propaganda team performs for Tibetan herdsmen and peasants.



They said firmly, "We'll give her emergency treatment so long as there is the slightest chance to save her."

When they arrived at the village, the patient's breath was shallow and her pulse too weak to feel. They immediately gave her artificial respiration and did a massage of the heart. After more than two hours, Yeshedrolma was finally pulled through. The several dozen people who had gathered were deeply moved. With tears in his eyes, Yeshedrolma's husband said, "Thank you, *Chingdrolmagmi*, soldiers-sent-us-by-Chairman Mao!"

Fighting a Flood on a Rainy Night

One night the P.L.A. fighters were joyfully celebrating the decisive victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution in a brightly lit club building when suddenly everything was stopped by the imperative sound of a whistle: "Fall in!" The fighters hurried out into the pouring rain

and lined up. A cadre spoke a few words. "Chairman Mao teaches us," he said, "that 'the sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them whole-heartedly'. The water channel of Tsalgungthang village is being broken up by a flash flood from the mountain. The crops and houses of our Tibetan brothers are flooded. Let us defend the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution by battling the flood. Forward!"

In the driving rain, the fighters arrived by truck at Tsalgungthang, carrying shovels and gunny sacks. In the darkness, they could see nothing but water everywhere. Organizing into small groups to divide the work, the fighters plunged into the battle. Deeply moved and encouraged, the Tibetans working in the water shouted, "Chairman Mao has sent us *Chingdrolmagmi*! Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Unafraid of difficulties, the P.L.A. men fought heroically. Car-

rying stones back and forth through the water, they knew that time meant victory. In the waist-deep water, P.L.A. men and their Tibetan brothers struggled to block the breach in the dyke, using branches, stones and gunny sacks filled with earth and rocks. Their fighting spirit was high. Songs and quotations from Chairman Mao resounded on the site. They battled on until daybreak, finally blocking the breach. Meanwhile, another small group had finished clearing a drainage channel.

The battle did not stop. After daybreak, the fighters built up another dyke behind the original one. Then they filled the space between with earth and rocks to form a bigger and stronger dyke, twelve metres long, eight metres wide and three metres high.

The flood subsided. Houses and crops were saved. The Tibetan brothers did not have enough words to express their thanks to the People's Liberation Army or enough songs to sing in praise of Chairman Mao.

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COVER PICTURES:

- Front:** Our great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, builder of the Communist Party of China.
- Inside front:** From the bottom of their hearts the revolutionary masses wish our great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life.
- Back:** Paddy fields in Chairman Mao's native place, Shaoshan. Here, as a boy, he took part in productive labour. (See story on p. 17)
- Inside back:** Shanghai Electric Machinery Plant workers install a big generator.





